

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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VOTING IN ITALY—Nuns line up to vote in Roman schoolroom yesterday to elect new parliament.

## Mood of Uncertainty as Italians Ballot

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, May 7 (AP)—Italy today began its two-day parliamentary elections in outward calm and a mood of uncertainty over the future of its democratic system.

The 37 million Italians who are called to vote for a new Chamber of Deputies and Senate faced a confusing choice among nine major parties and at least as many marginal ones.

The fundamental issue is whether the country should remain a republic or become a monarchy.

Nation Calm on 1st Day of Vote

largest nations is to be governed by a center-left coalition, as it has been during the last 10 years, or seeks a new road.

The question mark of the election is the real strength of resurgent neo-Fascism.

The returns also will show whether the Italian Communist party—the strongest in the West—has suffered substantially from the loss of its vote.

## British Commission Is Said to Find Rhodesian Blacks Veto Settlement

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—A British commission has reported that Rhodesia's projected constitutional settlement with the United Kingdom is unacceptable to the people of that African country as a whole.

The development was revealed by informed sources tonight.

It confronts Prime Minister Edward Heath with a critical choice—whether to accept the plan and go on negotiating the breakaway regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith or whether he should attempt to sidestep the plan through the use of black African resistance.

Mr. Heath's Conservative party split over what should be done.

Their rift could spill over into other areas of policy—including the key issue of the Heath government's program: the plan to lead Britain into the European Economic Community.

The report of the British commission, headed by a High Court Justice, Lord Pearce, was handed to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Thursday.

Its contents, pending publication in a few weeks, remain officially secret.

The Foreign Office has blocked out all comment on the report's findings.

But informants who have seen the report said the conclusions address this stark message to Mr. Heath's government:

The majority of Rhodesians, meaning the Africans who outnumber whites by four million to

250,000, have given an unqualified "no" to a deal envisaging slow political advancement toward black rule.

The sources declined to reveal details of the Pearce commission's findings beyond saying that its negative judgment was emphatic.

The Smith regime proclaimed Rhodesia's independence from Britain in 1965 without London's permission.

Since then, the all-white Salisbury government has made Rhodesia a republic and has moved closer to neighboring

South Africa's system of apartheid, or racial segregation.

This led the United Nations to impose economic, political and other sanctions on the country.

Under Security Council authority Britain maintains a sea patrol in the Mozambique Channel to bar the delivery of oil supplies to Rhodesia. But Mr. Smith's men get most of their essentials through South Africa.

Successive British governments had pledged that any constitutional settlement with the Salisbury

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

recaptured many voters who had been fleeing with neo-Fascism during the last few weeks.

The neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, nevertheless, is expected to advance in Sicily, the Naples region and some other areas in Southern Italy, and in Rome. It is not believed to have made any sizable inroads in the industrial North.

The neo-Fascist party organ, Il Secolo d'Italia, proclaimed today that the rightist movement hopes to bring about "a political, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Lord Pearce

## Parties Maneuver in Bonn Crisis

By David Binder

BONN, May 7 (AP)—This was a busy weekend for the West German capital, with every indication that the week would continue in the same fashion.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers came and left before he had a chance to play a role as invisible member in the dispute between the governing coalition of Chancellor Willy Brandt and the powerful conservative opposition over parliamentary ratification of Bonn's 1970 treaties with Moscow and Poland.

He had been scheduled to have some backroom talks with two deputies of the Christian Democratic Union this evening.

The deputies, Erik Blumenfeld and Walter Kiep, had asked for the session, presumably to gather arguments for supporting efforts at a coalition-opposition compromise leading to ratification.

They were to have been guests at a supper given by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel for Mr. Rogers. Attending in place of the man who did not come to dinner was Assistant Secretary of State Martin Hillenbrand, ambassador-designate to Bonn.

Mr. Scheel conferred for 40 minutes with Mr. Rogers, while accompanying him to the airport this morning.

Scheel returned to Bonn to join Chancellor Brandt in planning a new summit meeting tomorrow with opposition leaders headed by Rainer G. Barzel.

The summit session, the third in six days, will be a last-minute effort to head off a showdown vote on the ratification issue in the Bundestag on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The two parliamentary factions have almost equal strength in the 496-member Bundestag.

Mr. Scheel submitted a second draft resolution on bipartisan foreign policy principles in relation to the Eastern treaties to Warner Marx, a deputy sitting

for Mr. Barzel, this afternoon.

The government hopes that this will serve as the basis for compromise. So far, the opposition, torn by dissension between moderates who more or less approve the treaties, among them Mr. Barzel, and extreme right-wingers, has refused to commit itself to a bipartisan resolution text.

Soviet Commitment

The opposition extremists are also demanding that any such resolution get "binding approval" from the Soviet government as a precondition for their support of the treaties. This is viewed in government quarters as contrary to normal international practice and, therefore, unrealistic.

Soviet Ambassador Valentin Falin called on Foreign Minister Scheel yesterday with a paper that apparently explained what the Russians had done and could

do with such documents in relation to the treaties.

Meanwhile, representatives of the extreme right wing of the opposition were out in force on Bonn's marketplace to reiterate their antagonism to the Eastern treaties and presumably to put pressure on Mr. Barzel against compromise.

More than 10,000 gathered to hear virulent speeches by leaders of organizations of Germans expelled after World War II from Eastern territories. Among the speakers were Herbert Caisa, Heinrich Windelen and Herbert Hupke, all Christian Democratic deputies and all opposed to Mr. Barzel's compromise efforts.

The crowd included supporters of right-wing fringe groups—the so-called Resistance Action and the National Democratic party—some of whom denounced Chancellor Brandt as a traitor.

## Hijacker of U.S. Jet Bails Out Over Honduras with \$303,000

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 7.—The hijacker of an Eastern Air Lines jet, who rejected one \$303,000 ransom because the denominations of the bills were too small, took his second satchel of money and leaped from the plane yesterday before dawn over a mountainous jungle area of Honduras.

The jump ended a marathon

On day of his scheduled Army induction, a war foe hijacker to Cuba a U.S. plane carrying 80 others. Page 3.

hijack that began over Pennsylvania Friday afternoon. The plane had included two stopovers at Dulles International Airport near Washington, D.C., five hours of circling over the airport while Eastern officials searched for the large bills the hijacker insisted on, and a stop-

over in New Orleans, where planes were changed.

But the pilot of the two Boeing-727s, Capt. W. I. Henderson, expressed skepticism that the hijacker survived the jump.

"He'll be very lucky if he made it, because it's a very difficult maneuver to open that back door," Capt. Henderson said on returning yesterday to Miami, his original destination when he left Allentown, Pa., Friday.

"The airstrip is forcing the door closed and it's right in front of the tail."

"Whether he was successful in getting out without losing the top of his head, we don't know. We saw no parachute open, but it was fairly dark."

Crew members said the man

was in his middle 40s. There was speculation that he was an Air Force veteran of the Vietnam war because of knowledge of flying that he disclosed during the hijack.

The FBI reportedly had obtained one of his fingerprints. Crew members said the man told them he didn't want the money for his own use and indicated it might be used by a foreign power.

"He talked like there was another country and he wanted the money for a cause," Capt. Henderson said.

"That hijacker," he added, "was the most ruthless individual I've ever come across. He had a gun on one of the two stewardesses throughout. I believe we're all

lucky that he didn't blow one of our heads off."

The area he picked to jump is near where the borders of Honduras, Guatemala and British Honduras meet.

Honduras officials have sent troops and aircraft to search for the hijacker. But one official noted that the area "is a savage region that still holds some completely primitive Indian tribal villages, with few roads or other means of communication."

"If he has \$300,000 with him, it will not be hard to find people to hide him," the official said.

Guatemalan guerrillas operating in similar terrain nearby have found it a safe haven from pursuing government forces for years.

## Hanoi Says Many Civilians Die

# Navy Jets Down Three MiGs, Bombing of North Continues

SAIGON, May 7 (AP)—Carrier-based Navy jets shot down three North Vietnamese MiG interceptors 80 miles south of Hanoi yesterday, the U.S. command announced today. Other American aircraft knocked out scores of enemy tanks and supply trucks attempting to breach South Vietnamese defenses around Hue.

Command spokesmen said a Navy A-7 attack plane was shot down by a surface-to-air missile yesterday in continuing air raids over North Vietnam, and the Seventh Fleet destroyer Hanson was hit by shore batteries while bombarding the North Vietnamese coast from the Gulf of Tonkin.

The pilot of the A-7 was reported missing. The U.S. command said there were no casualties aboard the Hanson, and damage was "minor."

Hanoi claimed three U.S. aircraft were shot down in North Vietnam.

In a radio broadcast, North Vietnam also said U.S. warplanes yesterday raided Nam Dinh City, some 50 miles south of Hanoi, killing and wounding many "civilians."

A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by the North Vietnamese press agency called the raid "a new step of war escalation."

The statement said the act of aggression taken by the Nixon administration against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Allies Reported Hit

In a delayed report, field sources said a U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber hit a South Vietnamese village by mistake Friday and killed nine Saigon civilians and wounded 21 at the northern defense line at My Chan, 20 miles north of Hue.

A South Vietnamese military spokesman said such an incident occurred but referred all questions to the U.S. command. The command said it had no reports of civilians being killed but added that a ground commander reported that some of his troops had been "dazed" Friday when bombs from a U.S. plane were dropped too close to South Vietnamese lines.

While the South Vietnamese defense lines north of Hue held firm, North Vietnamese forces threatened to take three frontier base camps in the Central Highlands to the west and northwest of the provincial capital of Kon Tum City, thought to be a major target of the North Vietnamese offensive that began March 30.

South Vietnam's official news agency, Vietnam Press, said the government plans to move about 40,000 refugees from Kon Tum to Pleiku by road this week.

The move would take the refugees down Highway 14, which has been closed by fighting around a key pass seven miles south of Kon Tum. South Vietnamese paratroopers are trying to reopen the road. Thousands of residents already have fled Kon Tum.

To the northeast, enemy troops fired rockets into the U.S. air base at Da Nang early today. Five Americans and three Vietnamese were reported wounded.

One U.S. plane was destroyed and a second damaged. Planes at Da Nang fly missions over North Vietnam.

A New Tank Threat

A tank threat was reported for the first time in the populous coastal lowlands 75 miles to the east of Kon Tum. The Saigon command said three armored vehicles were sighted in the southern part of Quang Ngai Province, 90 miles south of Da Nang.

The Saigon command said South Vietnamese bombers attacked the tanks with a large column of North Vietnamese

troops, knocking out all three tanks and killing 50 of the enemy. There was speculation that the tanks were American-made vehicles lost by the South Vietnamese when they abandoned the northern part of Binh Dinh Province just below Quang Ngai.

The three Soviet-designed MiGs shot down yesterday matched the biggest single kill total this year, on April 16 south-west of Hanoi. Before that, the last time American pilots downed three MiGs in one day was on Oct. 26, 1967.

The aerial engagements swirled over the Bai Thuong airfield, northwest of the coastal city of Thanh Hoa, around the 20th parallel, 215 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

In one engagement, two Phantoms from the Seventh Fleet carrier Kitty Hawk tangled with a flight of four MiG-31s, the most advanced Soviet model in the North Vietnamese Air Force.

The American pilots fired missiles at the enemy flight, and

reported sending two of them down in flames within minutes.

The two other MiGs fled north toward Hanoi, the pilots said. They pursued them for a time, but had to turn back to the Kitty Hawk because they were running out of fuel.

The third enemy interceptor, a slower MiG-17, was shot down by a missile fired from a Phantom from the carrier Coral Sea.

The U.S. command said the kills raised to 12 the number of MiGs shot down this year and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



CIGARETTE HUNT—South Vietnamese marines checking bodies of slain South Vietnamese troops killed in fighting at My Chan, 20 miles north of Hue. The marines had not received their cigarette rations for several days, and thus this macabre search.

## For Meeting With Nixon on War Rogers Halts Trip, Returns to U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers today suddenly cut short his European trip and returned to Washington tonight for talks with President Nixon on the Vietnam war.

State Department officials said that the talks were officially set for tomorrow. Mr. Nixon has been spending the weekend at his Camp David, Md., retreat.

The White House said that Mr. Rogers also would meet with the National Security Council tomorrow. Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said that Mr. Rogers had been called back for this and other consultations.

"I can't give any details on the meeting or what they will be discussing," Mr. Warren said.

Comment Refused

Department officials refused to comment on speculation concerning Mr. Rogers' abrupt return to Washington. Nor would they even acknowledge that the Nixon-Rogers meeting would be about Vietnam.

But it was generally assumed that Mr. Rogers was returning to give his advice to Mr. Nixon on North Vietnam's continuing offensive, which poses agonizing problems for the U.S. government.

Mr. Nixon and other administration spokesmen including Mr. Rogers have made it clear that the United States would take "all

necessary measures," short of use of nuclear weapons, to insure the survival of South Vietnam.

Washington sources speculated that North Vietnam's continuing advances in the fighting appeared to confront Mr. Nixon with the necessity of taking some new tough military action in the war.

At the same time, however, these sources said that they believed the administration would

not want to take any action that might prejudice Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, scheduled to begin on May 22.

Some observers said that they believed Mr. Nixon might seek to organize an incursion into North Vietnam, using South Vietnamese troops and American air power, in an effort to relieve the pressure on Saigon's troops. Other speculation suggested that such an attack might be launched from the sea south of the Demilitarized Zone for the same purpose.

Return Foreseen

Mr. Rogers left most of his party in Bonn and department officials left open the possibility that he might return to Europe for the final appointments on his trip.

Mr. Rogers, who briefed the NATO Council in Brussels Friday, had a one-hour meeting with Luxembourg's Premier Pierre Werner and Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn this morning. He then was received in audience by Grand Duke Jean.

In private talks with NATO officials in Brussels, State Department sources said, Mr. Rogers insisted that, despite a second break in the Paris peace talks, the United States remained willing to negotiate an end to the fighting in Vietnam.

Real Negotiations

The U.S. administration, however, is holding out for real negotiations and is not interested in sitting at the Paris talks just to hear propaganda, the sources said.

In Luxembourg, Mr. Rogers told his hosts that President Nixon would make it clear to the Russians that they bear part of the responsibility for the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers has told America's allies that Mr. Nixon would tell the Russians that he considers their arms supplies to North Vietnam partly responsible for the offensive.

Mr. Rogers also held separate talks Friday with Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel, Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer and European Commission Market President Sicco L. Mansholt.

He earlier visited Iceland and Britain. From West Germany, where he broke his trip today, he was scheduled to go to Rome, Paris and Madrid.

## Burundi Radio Says Coup Chiefs Were Executed

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 7 (Reuters)—The government radio today in Burundi announced that an unspecified number of people have been executed for their part in a coup attempt last weekend against the government of President Michel Micombero.

The radio did not say how many people had been executed, nor did it give any clue as to their identity.

Fighting broke out in Bujumbura, Gitega, and the Bururi province of southern Burundi last night.

Diplomatic sources in Kampala said that the death toll in Burundi had reached several thousand and that about 10,000 refugees have fled to northern Tanzania and eastern Zaire.

It was officially stated in Dar es Salaam that more than 3,000 refugees from Burundi had entered Tanzania.



3 Anarchists Are Executed

Bombs Jolt Istanbul After Hangings

ISTANBUL, May 7 (UPI).—Seven bomb explosions rocked Istanbul early today on the heels of the execution in Ankara of three convicted anarchists.

The bombs destroyed a store and apartment and injured four persons, one of them a law student, who police said lost both hands when a bomb exploded before he could throw it.

Acting Premier Ferit Melen warned the nation to be alert against anarchist sabotage attempts.

The bombings today came just 24 hours after the executions of the anarchists, Denis Gasmis, 25,

Yusef Aslan, 26, and Huseyin Inan, 24.

They were hanged in Ankara after months of judicial maneuvering and repeated attempts through kidnappings, bombings and the hijacking last week of a Turkish jet—by fellow terrorists to force the government to spare their lives.

Hijacked to Bulgaria

The terrorists had hijacked a Turkish airliner to Sofia on Wednesday and held its 68 passengers and crew hostage in an attempt to bargain for their release but surrendered the hostages un-

harmful Thursday to Bulgarian officials when the military-backed Turkish government refused any deal. Terrorists also wounded a police official in Ankara and vowed vengeance on Turkish rulers if the condemned men died. But the government only moved a commando regiment into Ankara, enforced stringent security, and went ahead with the executions.

A military tribunal had sentenced the trio to death on Oct. 9, 1971, after finding them guilty of "attempting to abrogate the constitution and overthrow parliament by force."

Meanwhile, Premier-designate Suat Hayri Ugruplu informed leaders of Turkey's six major political parties he would form an all-party government or none at all. He also said he did not believe reforms wanted by Turkish generals could be made into law and enforced before elections scheduled for October 1972.

Mr. Ugruplu was seeking to form a government to replace that of former Premier Nihat Erim, who resigned "exhausted" last month after a 13-month tenure during which terrorists kidnapped and murdered four foreigners, including an Israeli diplomat.

Mr. Erim came to power when Turkey's military leaders ordered Premier Suleyman Demirel to resign in March 1971, accusing him of letting the nation drift toward anarchy. Since then the military men have stayed in the background but held a decisive say in Turkish politics.

Turkish Actor Jailed

ANKARA, May 7 (AP).—Turkish actor-writer-director Yilmaz Guney is in prison in Istanbul, facing charges in a martial-law court, but he is not under sentence of death, officials said here today.

Reports from Budapest said actress Elizabeth Taylor and her husband, Richard Burton, cabled Turkey's premier to ask for clemency for Yilmaz Guney, who, the report said, faced execution next week.

Mr. Guney, however, has not yet been charged. But it is believed he will be accused of giving financial aid to a leftist youth organization, some of whose members became urban terrorists.

Protest in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, May 7 (Reuters).—About 30 Turks and Swedes invaded the Turkish Embassy here yesterday to protest against the execution in Ankara of three left-wing militants.

The demonstrators forced their way into the embassy in Stockholm's diplomatic quarter, declared it occupied and demanded to speak to the ambassador.

But within minutes, about 100 policemen arrived and cleared the building. Outside, the demonstrators read out a resolution protesting against the executions and what they termed the "fascist" Turkish government.

Smoke Bomb in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, May 7 (AP).—A smoke bomb was thrown yesterday through the window of the Turkish Airlines downtown office here. Police said they assume it was a protest against the hanging of the three Turkish anarchists.

The complicated terms of the constitutional plan were explained by British officials to the African people. Broadly they provided for a very slow increase of political representation for the largely voiceless Africans.

They also provided for a charter of rights for all Rhodesians. They were designed to outlaw racial discrimination.

The Pearce commission conducted its test of acceptability even while leaders of the African and white communities traded charges that each side had set out to influence the final verdict by methods of intimidation. The Pearce commission closely examined these charges, but informants did not report its conclusions.

Political Alignment

Now that the proposed settlement reportedly has failed the test of acceptability, Britain must decide for or against continuing sanctions—with Laborites, Liberals and moderate Tories favoring their continuation and right-wing Tories demanding their abandonment.

It is a stake in the outcome of the government's decision, lies the reputation of the British government for keeping its word.

If it were to be broken there would be a political outcry at home, in Africa and Asia and in the United Nations.

Anticipating this, the Sunday Express in an editorial page article today urged that the settlement deal be pushed through, regardless of the consequences. Half a loaf, the article argued, could be better than no political bread for the Africans. The Sunday Express is under the control of Sir Max Aitken, a wartime friend of Mr. Smith's and a man who played an intermediary role in the search for the London-Saltisbury agreement.



OLD GUARD—70-year-old Capt. Tran Van Truan carrying flag during parade in Hue Saturday. The bearded, bearded veteran of the French and South Vietnamese Armies is part of the "City Defense Divisions," a paramilitary force made up of government workers and civilians charged with Hue's last-ditch defense.

Given Up as Dead, Five GIs Survive 13 Days Amid Enemy

By Malcolm W. Browne

The attention of either rescuers or the North Vietnamese," he said.

Despite frequent American air strikes all around the stranded group, efforts to signal observation planes just overhead failed.

"We tried using the tops of C-ration cans as mirror signals, and we even risked capture by throwing out smoke signal canisters. We stripped the white nylon lining from our flask jackets to spell out SOS signals on the ground but nothing worked," Maj. Warmath said.

A wounded South Vietnamese soldier with the Americans, who later wandered off and disappeared, showed them certain types of edible greens which supplemented the four cans of food they had aboard the helicopter.

An attempt by two of the men to get a blanket and more cans of food from an abandoned nearby base failed when they spotted a North Vietnamese soldier moving toward them along a trail. They repeatedly saw other Communist troops, some on bicycles, and several times heard the engines of enemy tanks and trucks.

"For the first three days," Capt. Keller said, "Spec. Lea saved us. He got us food, took care of our wounds and protected us. We would not have survived without him."

Eventually, under circumstances they declined to discuss, a field radio was "found." Experimenting with different frequencies, the men succeeded the following day, yesterday, in contacting American authorities in Pleiku, where they were rescued by helicopter.

At the same time, a high command spokesman reported that Cambodian forces had been forced to abandon the town of Tran Son, 60 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

The loss of Tran Son, following the evacuation of the town of Kompong Trach and the loss of the nearby town of Tuk Meas, provides the Communist command with a 15-mile-wide corridor leading from a traditional sanctuary area in the Cambodian mountains into the heart of South Vietnam's Mekong Delta.

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Goldwater Assails Gravel

Senate Censure Fight Hinted On Use of Kissinger Report

WASHINGTON, May 7 (WP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., threatened to start censure proceedings against Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, last Tuesday, while the Senate, behind locked doors, was discussing a classified 1969 report on Vietnam, it became known yesterday.

Sen. Gravel obtained the report privately and was seeking Senate permission to print it in the Congressional Record. He did not press his request, however, and the Senate never voted on it.

Sen. Goldwater's fire flared at one point in the discussion and the 1964 Republican presidential nominees told the Senate:

"I charge that a member of this body has used stolen material and he wants to make capital of it in any way he sees fit, and as a senator, I think frankly, he should be censured, and I may offer that resolution after I have had a chance to consult with my leaders."

Senate Republican whip Robert P. Griffin, of Michigan, immediately demanded to know where Sen. Gravel had obtained the report, which was prepared by national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger for President Nixon.

Source Protected

"I ask the senator from Alaska, what is the source of the documents which he seeks to have put into the record? Where did he get them?" Sen. Griffin said.

"If I gave the names of the people from whom I got these documents, these people would be indicted and prosecuted," retorted Sen. Gravel. "I do not intend to reveal their names."

Sen. Griffin pressed Sen. Gravel again on the point, but the Alaska senator refused to divulge his sources' identity.

These were the sharpest personal clashes during two secret sessions, Tuesday and Thursday, on the 1969 report. The details were revealed yesterday when the verbatim record of the two sessions was made public.

The record shows that discussion during the secret sessions quickly switched from Sen. Gravel's documents to the broader subject of abuses of the "secret" stamp by the executive branch, and the right of Congress to declassify documents on its own regardless of executive wishes.

There was substantial sentiment for establishment of some code to determine how Congress should proceed when it believes documents that it has obtained, officially or privately, should be made public.

The outcome was the introduction of a proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, D., N. Y., and others to set up a special 10-member Senate committee to study the matter and report back in 60 days. It will be debated in open session tomorrow.

Vote Not Pressed

Sen. Gravel told the Senate that in view of Sen. Javits' intention to seek creation of a permanent mechanism on classification, he wouldn't press to a vote his request for publication of the 1969 report. As a result, it isn't being published in the Congressional Record. However, substantial portions have already been published in The Washington Post, which obtained its own copies from private sources.

The International Herald Tribune published some of the Post reports.

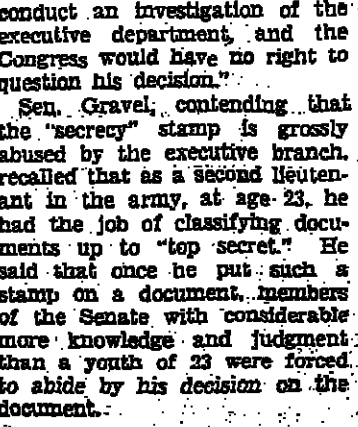
One prominent aspect of the secret Senate debate was the challenge to the legal basis of executive branch classification of documents. The National Security Act of 1947 and the Espionage Act were cited as the two main legal sources. But Sen. Gravel and others contended that these acts applied to specific types of information like order-of-battle plans and designs of military installations and were inapplicable to general policy information which the executive branch routinely classifies.

At one point, discussing presidential refusal to make certain documents available to Congress, Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., the Foreign Relations Committee chairman—who has clashed repeatedly with Mr. Nixon and the State and Defense Departments on such matters—used President Nixon's own words of 24 years ago against him.

At that time, Mr. Nixon was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, seeking to obtain a letter relating to Dr. Edward Condon of the National Bureau of Standards. The President had refused to make it available. Mr. Nixon, demanding that he do so, told the House that President Harry Truman had no right to arbitrarily withhold the letter: "I say that that proposition cannot stand, from a constitutional standpoint or on the basis of the merits."

Arbitrary Ruling

According to the transcript of the 1948 House debate cited by Sen. Fulbright, Rep. Nixon continued: "That would mean that the President could have arbitrarily issued an executive order in the Myers case, the Teapot Dome case or any other case, denying the Congress of the United States information it needed to



Sen. Mike Gravel

Indians May Have Lost Post

All Quiet on Kashmir Front Truce After 36-Hour Clash

NEW DELHI, May 7 (UPI).—India and Pakistan observed a cease-fire in Kashmir today and appeared to have backed off at least momentarily from a further confrontation that could scuttle peace talks between the two nations.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that the local commanders of both sides met under a flag of truce today after a 36-hour battle which raged at the Katyan outpost, 450 miles north of New Delhi, until last night.

Senior Indian and Pakistani commanders ordered their units to cease firing after conferring with superordinates at the "fronts" that were established at the end of last December's 14-day war.

Indian military sources said the situation at the Katyan outpost was "not yet clear." But government sources said outnumbered Indian troops had been forced to give up the mountain post, one of a number captured during the 14-day war.

The government, meanwhile, prepared for a parliamentary debate tomorrow in which right-wing Hindu members were expected to demand punitive measures against Pakistan.

Defense officials indicated they would be reluctant to discuss further details of the incident or today's meeting because of the debate. Government sources also said they did not want to do anything to jeopardize the forthcoming summit between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and

Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

India and Pakistan have blamed each other for starting the Kashmir fighting, but after the first change of charges Friday night both sides appeared eager to downplay the incident, some said.

The fighting, described by Indian officials as the most serious of the numerous cease-fire violations that have been charged since the close of the war, came within five days of the summit level talks that had set a general agenda for the summit. No deal has been set for the summit.

Bhutto to Visit Meadeast

RAWALPINDI, May 7 (Reuters).—Mr. Bhutto announced tonight he will make a 12-day tour of Middle East and African countries later this month before his summit talks in New Delhi with Mrs. Gandhi.

His announcement, effectively ruled out any meeting with Mrs. Gandhi before June 10.

He said he intended to visit the remaining states of the Moslem world which could not be included in his eight-nation tour in January.

"We can never forget that these Moslem nations, bound to us by the imperishable link of Islam, magnificently stood by us in our hour of crisis," he said.

Mr. Bhutto did not name the countries he would visit on his tour, beginning on May 25, but said he would also visit Ethiopia.

Hijacker of U.S. Jet Bails Out, Over Jungle in Honduras

(Continued from Page 1)

He also claimed he had a briefcase full of explosives, but this was never confirmed.

In his original ransom demand, he specified that he wanted only \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 bills. But Eastern could not quickly find the larger bills, which have not been printed since 1966.

When the hijacker discovered after the first takeoff from Dulles that he had many \$100 bills, he insisted on getting the larger bills, presumably so the sack would be smaller for the parachute jump. The plane landed over Washington, while Eastern scoured the East Coast for the larger bills.

After obtaining the different bills, the plane headed for Central America, at the direction of the hijacker. No other aircraft with FBI agents trailed the plane, it had been the case over Washington. The hijacker had warned against this.

When the plane stopped New Orleans to refuel, officials said it had a malfunctioning hydraulic seal.

Eastern offered the hijack the second plane—which requires that he leave the cover of a first aircraft and walk with 100 hostages 50 feet across the runway into the substitute arena.

The hijacker accepted the offer for a new plane and, with 100 hostages clustered around him, walked through the darkness of the new plane.

An Eastern official, who also not to be identified, admitted later that the change of plan was designed perhaps to give authorities some opportunity to catch the hijacker.

Before he left the first jet, he warned the watching officials "the only thing holding back my hammer of my gun is my thumb."

Chinese Short Of Teachers for English Classes

HONG KONG, May 7 (NYT).—An acute shortage of teachers with knowledge of the language is a major problem in the new drive in China to teach English in the nation's schools, starting with primary grades.

Articles in Chinese newspapers and magazines available here reveal that many teachers are simultaneously learning while teaching the language and apparently only manage to keep a few jumps ahead of their pupils.

An article in the March 25 issue of the Peking daily newspaper Kuangming Jih Pao reports that in the Puto district of Shanghai, teachers "with relatively low professional standards" have been put through special training courses using the same textbooks as their students.

But, the paper says, when it came to launching their students on foreign language study "some of the teachers still had difficulty" and many had to go through two more training courses of half a day a week before they gained enough confidence to conduct their classes.

Blue Whale Nearly Extinct, Expert Says

PARKSVILLE, B.C., May 7 (AP).—The endangered blue whale has all but disappeared, a Canadian biologist has reported.

K. Radway Allen, director of the Fisheries Research Board station at Nanaimo, B.C., said Friday that the blue whale, of which there were once more than 200,000, has been reduced by whaling to between 2,000 and 5,000.

The sperm whale, the Moby Dick of Herman Melville's novel, however, is surviving. Mr. Allen said at a meeting of the Scientific Committee of the International Whaling Commission.

9 Die in Hospital Fire

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7 (Reuters).—Nine persons were killed and 33 injured today in a dawn fire which swept a hospital nursing home in a predominantly black neighborhood here.

Most of all of the 42 patients in the home were elderly white recipients.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	50	Partly cloudy
ALASKA	50	Cloudy
ARIZONA	50	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	50	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	50	Cloudy
CANADA	50	Cloudy
COLORADO	50	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	50	Cloudy
DELAWARE	50	Cloudy
FLORIDA	50	Cloudy
GEORGIA	50	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	50	Cloudy
INDIANA	50	Cloudy
IOWA	50	Cloudy
KANSAS	50	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	50	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	50	Cloudy
MAINE	50	Cloudy
MARYLAND	50	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	50	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	50	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	50	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	50	Cloudy
MISSOURI	50	Cloudy
MONTANA	50	Cloudy
MONTREAL	50	Cloudy
MOSCOW	50	Cloudy
MUNICH	50	Cloudy
NANTUCKET	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	50	Cloudy
NICE	50	Cloudy
OSLO	50	Cloudy
PARIS	50	Cloudy
PRAGUE	50	Cloudy
ROME	50	Cloudy
SALT LAKE CITY	50	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	50	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	50	Cloudy
TOKYO	50	Cloudy
UNITED STATES	50	Cloudy
VIENNA	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	50	Cloudy
WARSZAWA	50	Cloudy
ZURICH	50	Cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperature at 700 GMT, others at 2000 GMT)

Italy Is Calm On First Day Of Balloting

(Continued from Page 1)

social and economic change to bar Communism and impose conditions on the Christian Democratic party."

L'Unita, the Communist organ, carried a huge front-page appeal in red letters: "Vote Communist Party to Renew Italy."

The Christian Democratic newspaper, Il Popolo, said in a banner headline on its front page: "Against the Threats to Liberty—Forward With Christian Democracy on the Road of Progress."

Part from the last-minute newspaper slogans, no other electoral propaganda was permitted today.

Pope Paul VI, in his customary Sunday address to the crowd that gathered in St. Peter's Square to receive his blessing, urged Roman Catholics Italians to pray for freedom, justice and progress on this important day in their nation's life.

Voting throughout Italy started in most places at 7 a.m. and went on all day until 10 p.m. when ballot boxes were sealed, polling stations closed and military guards posted outside.

First Results

The elections will resume tomorrow morning and end at 3 p.m. tomorrow. The first comprehensive—but far from final—returns are expected by midnight tomorrow. Definitive results will be announced Tuesday.

This timetable has been criticized by the press during the last few days. Commentators pointed out that Italy had the slowest electoral mechanism in Western Europe and that it took more than a day here to obtain a clear picture. Computer projections in France and West Germany gave fairly reliable overall data shortly after the polls closed in those countries.

The government said that it had installed a new data processing system in its electoral headquarters, the Interior Ministry, but admitted nevertheless that much time would pass before precinct returns were telephoned to provincial capitals and from there transmitted, again by telephone, to the Interior Ministry.

The vote turnout was expected to be high as is traditional in national elections in Italy. Ninety-three percent of all enfranchised Italians went to the polls in the last parliamentary elections in 1968.

Polish Seaman Asks U.S. Asylum

BOSTON, May 7 (AP).—Polish seaman Stanislaw Wojcik, 33, turned himself in to Boston police yesterday and said he would ask the State Department for political asylum. He was interviewed for three hours yesterday by American immigration officials.

Mr. Wojcik's ship, the Polish trawler Kaszuby, sailed from Castle Island, in Boston harbor, at midnight Wednesday after a three-day visit to the port.

He told police he decided to remain in the United States when he got a letter from his brother in Poland saying he would be arrested upon his return for taking part in a strike in his hometown of Szczecin (Stettin). He said he has a wife and six-year-old son in Poland and hopes to bring them to America.

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## Wallace Beats Terry in N.C., Gains 24 in Delegate Strength

By AP Wire  
Raleigh, N.C., May 7 (AP)—Gov. James G. Wallace, Jr., defeated Terry Sanford, the incumbent, in the North Carolina primary election today.

## 'Torpedo' Use Planned in Mine Rescue

By AP Wire  
Idaho, May 7 (AP)—Rescuers tonight planned to use a manned torpedo to lower a man to the bottom of a mine here in a final effort to reach 40 miners trapped underground five days ago.

The rescue attempt is expected to be made within a few hours.

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percent. Mr. Sanford, who is now president of Duke University, had 229,373 votes, or 37 percent. Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., had 59,885 votes, or 7 percent.

Gov. Wallace's vote gave him 37 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, with Mr. Sanford obtaining 27. This pushed Gov. Wallace into second place nationally in the delegate count, ahead of Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and behind Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Sen. McGovern, who did not enter the North Carolina primary, has 287 1/2 votes; Gov. Wallace now has 210 and Sen. Humphrey, who also stayed out of the North Carolina primary, has 197.

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DOCTORING A DOLPHIN—Resident veterinarian at Marine World in Galveston, Texas, adjusting life-jacket on Patti the dolphin. Patti has developed pneumonia and the jacket keeps her head above water so she can breathe. White lotion on Patti's head is zinc nitrate which keeps her head from being sunburned.

## U.S. Police Use of Wiretaps Up 37 Pct. in 1971 From 1970

By Fred P. Graham  
WASHINGTON, May 7 (NYT)—A new report to Congress on court-approved wiretapping by the police has disclosed that the volume of police eavesdropping rose by 37 percent last year across the country, with the heaviest activity concentrated in New York and New Jersey.

State prosecutors in New York and New Jersey together accounted for 88 percent of the wiretapping done by state officials across the country.

Of 531 wiretap orders issued last year by state judges in the United States, 354 were granted to New York prosecutors, 187 to New Jersey officials, and 90 to officials in 11 other states.

Federal wiretaps were not so heavily concentrated in the New York and New Jersey area. Of 285 orders issued by federal judges, 47 were in New York, 17 in New Jersey and the remainder were concentrated in major cities where federal strike forces against organized crime have been active.

Not Officially Released  
The report, which was compiled by the administrative office of the U.S. courts and filed with Congress last Monday, has not yet been officially released, but copies began to circulate on Capitol Hill on Friday.

While statutes permit 30-day periods of surveillance, with 30-day extensions under certain circumstances, New York Supreme Court Justice John P. Cohan Jr. let the district attorney's office in Suffolk County wiretap two residences there for most of last year. In an investigation of widespread organized-crime activities, including gambling and extortion, one telephone was tapped for 300 days and another for 291 days.

Elsewhere in the nation, a wiretap that stayed in effect for more than 30 days was rare, according to the report.

Experts on criminal justice attribute the extensive use of wiretapping by the New York police to the fact that court-approved eavesdropping has been authorized for decades by the state's laws and Constitution and, they say, some of the judges and the police have become casual about it.

Authorized in 1968  
Few states allowed police wiretapping until 1968, when Congress declared, in the Omnibus Crime Control Act, that state legislatures could pass laws permitting the police to wiretap with court approval. Twenty states have now done so.

The report does not include the wiretaps installed by the federal government without court authority in national security cases. These are believed to be fewer in number than the ones used by the federal government in ordinary criminal investigations, but the sketchy information available suggests that they are left in operation for much longer periods of time.

His Scheme Changed  
It was during a 2 1/4-hour retelling of the hijacking, in a red-plaid shirt, had been screened with the 68 other passengers boarding Flight 497 at Salt Lake City. The suspect, who boarded with a ticket bought as "J. Harris," carried no luggage except a shaving kit, and had a portable tape-recorder with him. The airline said it had no reason to believe the youth was under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The plane touched Cuba at 11:57 GMT yesterday. The aircraft reached here at 16:57 GMT, after a one-hour flight from Havana.

It was not known here what became of the hijacker in Havana.

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## Bayh Asks New Senate Effort To Settle ITT Case Questions

By Spencer Rich  
WASHINGTON, May 7 (WP)—Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Indiana, demanded yesterday that the Senate withhold approval of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general until 28 "crucial, unanswered questions surrounding the Kleindienst nomination and the ITT case" are resolved.

Sen. Bayh said that an "exhaustive examination" of the recently completed Judiciary Committee hearings on Mr. Kleindienst and ITT revealed so many contradictions and unanswered questions about Mr. Kleindienst's role in settlement of the ITT anti-trust case that "the hearings have ended with the cloud of suspicion... having grown darker than when they began."

Mr. Kleindienst's nomination under such circumstances would erode public confidence in our government and undermine the effectiveness of the office of attorney general," Sen. Bayh said.

The hearings concentrated on charges that an anti-trust case against ITT, seeking to force it to give up the Hartford Insurance Co. which it had acquired, was settled out of court without divestiture because ITT had promised a donation of at least \$300,000 and possibly \$400,000 toward the cost of the forthcoming Republican National Convention.

Nomination Favored  
Following the hearings, the Judiciary Committee voted, 11-4, to approve the nomination, with Sen. Bayh joining Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.; Sen. Quentin N. Burdick, D., N.D.; and Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., in opposition.

Sen. Bayh said that the evidence was so contradictory on the key 28 points that assertions by Mr. Kleindienst or witnesses favorable to him appeared subject to major challenge.

For example, Sen. Bayh said, Mr. Kleindienst asserted that the ITT anti-trust settlement was handled "exclusively by Assistant Attorney General Richard V. McLaren," yet testimony indicates that Mr. Kleindienst discussed the case with three ITT officials or lawyers.

On a second point, Sen. Bayh said that he couldn't understand Mr. McLaren's statement that he had declined to settle the case against ITT instead of pressing suit because of the potential "devastating financial consequences" to the company and the stock market. Sen. Bayh said that such consequences not only were legally precluded from consideration by government prosecutors, but in any event must have been obvious long before Mr. McLaren was said to have suddenly discovered them.

Third Point  
Sen. Bayh's third point was a challenge to Mr. McLaren's assertion that an adverse "significant ripple effect" on the stock market and economy might occur if the divestiture were pressed. Sen. Bayh said that there was no evidence to back this speculation, and, in fact, a memo by Richard Ramsden cited by Mr. McLaren, analyzing the effect of divestiture, did not actually make this assertion.

Sen. Bayh also said that Mr. McLaren and Mr. Kleindienst had at first said that the case was settled without divestiture of Hartford because of potential adverse balance-of-payments effects. But they dropped this explanation in later testimony.

Sen. Bayh also questioned why the Justice Department had used Richard Ramsden, a private broker, for advice on the market impact of ITT-Hartford divestiture and had obtained him through the White House instead of Justice Department channels; why White House aide Peter Flanagan had provided Mr. Ramsden with a document giving only the ITT side of the dispute; why Mr.

Ramsden had not been disqualified from making any analysis after he notified Mr. Flanagan that his firm was managing \$300,000 worth of ITT stock; whether ITT officials had tried to influence Mr. Flanagan to intervene in the case on their behalf.

Other questions raised by Sen. Bayh: the degree of White House discussions with Mr. Kleindienst on the case; whether there was White House pressure on former Attorney General John N. Mitchell to settle the case favorably to ITT; whether ITT lobbyist Dita Beard was directed to discuss the case with Mr. Mitchell by her superiors; whether Mr. Mitchell had in fact totally disqualified himself from the case because his former law firm had done work for ITT, and if so, why he met with ITT President Harold Gerson on Aug. 4, 1970; whether Mrs. Beard was truthful in denying that she wrote a memorandum linking the anti-trust settlement with the ITT contribution to the GOP convention.

Sen. Bayh also challenged testimony concerning the shredding of ITT memoranda. Mrs. Beard's physical condition and various other matters.

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## FBI Agent, 85, Has Served 50 Years on Force

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UPI)—The FBI has an 85-year-old agent who joined the bureau in 1922 and just celebrated his 50th anniversary on the job.

The May edition of the Investigator, an FBI employees' magazine, noted the 50th anniversary of Special Agent Albert D. Mehegan, of the Chicago office.

FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, who died last week at the age of 77, was shown in a photograph presenting Mr. Mehegan a tie-bar and matching cufflinks in honor of his anniversary on March 20. Mr. Hoover would have celebrated his own 48th anniversary as director on Wednesday.

An FBI spokesman here said that he had no further details on Mr. Mehegan's duties in Chicago. For Mr. Mehegan to have stayed on the job so long, he would have had to have Mr. Hoover's personal waiver of the mandatory federal retirement age of 70.

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## Two Ulster Marches Fizzle, Legalizing of Protest Blamed

BELFAST, May 7 (UPI)—Barely 1,000 Roman Catholics showed up today for a Northern Ireland march in protest against the legalizing of the protest march in Ulster. Many of them complained they had taken the fun out of protesting.

## No Go-Slow On London's Subway Lines

LONDON, May 7 (Reuters)—A go-slow threatened for tomorrow on London's subway was called off yesterday after a pay settlement.

But on Britain's main rail system, negotiations were still deadlocked and the threat of another go-slow remained.

The British government today decided to step into the railway pay dispute, which threatens to involve the nation's transport in fresh confusion next week.

A spokesman for Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan said, "We have no plans to intervene in the dispute. The government will decide what action is necessary to protect the public in the light of the union's decision."

The dispute has narrowed down to an argument over the date on which a new pay award should start. The state board, which runs the railways has offered a 12 1/2 percent pay raise to start from June 1.

The unions are meeting again tomorrow—only nine hours before the expiration of a court-ordered cooling-off period.

The cooling off was ordered after the locomotive engineers hurried the rail system into chaos with a go-slow last month.

When the cool-off time expires, the unions are expected to order a resumption of the go-slow Tuesday unless their claims are met.

Meanwhile pilots of British European Airways called off a five-week-old work-to-rule which had mostly failed to slow up flights.

The pilots agreed yesterday to engage in more talks tomorrow about their claim for a 12 1/2 percent pay increase. This would give top pilots \$2,763 a year.

legal," one man shouted from the crowd once the marchers had assembled for a rally in the Catholic Falls Road area.

Today's procession was the second since the ban was lifted. A belated "May Day parade" sponsored by a university-based socialist group yesterday drew less than 200 supporters.

Snipers, however, kept up gunfire throughout the day on British Army posts in Ulster. Earlier, British riot troops used clubs to break up a street battle between gangs of Catholic and Protestant youths.

An army spokesman said that Irish Republican Army gunmen have begun using Japanese-made American armalite high-velocity rifles bearing the stamp, "For Supply Only to the Japanese Self-Defense Force."

The weapons have turned up in the hands of snipers "and have figured very prominently in recent arms finds by troops," the spokesman said. The armalite gas operated, can fire 40 rounds a minute. Its folding butt makes it easy to conceal.

The spokesman said he had "no idea" how the armalite rifles got to Northern Ireland and into the hands of the outlawed IRA.

The Catholic Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association had called for a mass turnout in today's parade as a show of protest against the policy of interfering suspected IRA members without trial.

The interim policy and the ban on public marches were declared at the same time last August by Ulster's Protestant majority-dominated government, suspended last month when British assumed direct rule. The marching ban was lifted soon after.

Civil Rights Association leader Kevin McCarron agreed legality appeared for many to have taken the spice out of marching. "They would have been here in their thousands if this had been an illegal march," he said.

On Friday night, customers fled a downtown Belfast bar minutes before a bomb blast demolished it.

Four gunmen, one with a sub-machine gun, planted a bomb in the Victoria Bar, shouting a warning that the big Friday night crowd had 20 minutes to get out, a British Army spokesman said.

The crowd fled. The blast, which came five minutes sooner than the gunmen's deadline, demolished the bar but injured no one, the spokesman said.



NEW GUARD—Swiss guard sworn in at Vatican.

## 24 Sworn as Swiss Guards

VATICAN CITY, May 7 (AP)—Twenty-four new Swiss guards—the greatest number of recruits in recent years—were sworn in yesterday on the anniversary of the death of 147 members of the corps who were killed in St. Peter's Square defending the life of Pope Clement in 1527.

The recruits bring the Vatican corps up to 70 men, the greatest number since the death of Pope John XXIII in 1963 when the guard was at 110 men.

Dressed in their blue, red, and yellow parade uniforms designed by Michelangelo, the guards marched to a Vatican courtyard to the roll of drums. Holding the flag with one hand, the recruits raised three fingers and swore to protect the Pope and his successors with their lives.

Pope Paul was not present at the swearing in but later received the recruits with their families.

## Polish Hardliner Loses Third Post

WARSAW, May 7 (Reuters)—Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, a hardliner once regarded as a strong contender for the leadership of Poland's Communist party, yesterday lost his influential job as leader of the country's War Veterans' Union.

The change was the third demotion for the general since party chief Edward Gierek took power after riots over food prices 16 months ago.

The official news agency PAP said Gen. Moczar, a member of the party Central Committee, was replaced as the union's executive chairman by Culture Minister Stanislaw Wronski.

Gen. Moczar, who was dropped from the party Politburo in a series of major changes last December, was appointed vice-chairman of the union. Last June the general lost his job as party secretary in charge of internal security and was appointed to the much less important post of head of the state control commission.

## Mrs. Meir Leaves Bucharest; No Romanian Mediation Role

BUCHAREST, May 7 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir of Israel completed an intensive round of talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania yesterday but reportedly found no new openings to break the Middle Eastern diplomatic deadlock.

Mrs. Meir returned to Israel today and said that Romania could help bring the Arabs and the Israelis together. But she denied that Bucharest had offered to play a mediating role in the Middle East conflict.

She said Romania could help the Middle East adversaries toward a settlement "because it is objective, friendly with both sides... and desirous of peace in our area."

A senior Israeli diplomat said yesterday that the two leaders had drawn little encouragement from Mr. Ceausescu's report of his conversation a month ago with the Egyptian president, Anwar Sadat, in Cairo.

Mr. Sadat reportedly conveyed interest in resuming diplomatic efforts toward a political settlement but only on terms that the Israelis said they had already declared unacceptable. These terms were said to include a prior Israeli commitment to withdraw from the entire Sinai Peninsula, occupied in the Arab-Israeli war.

Immediately after returning from his meetings in Cairo, Mr. Ceausescu invited Mrs. Meir to Romania. Her visit is the first official visit by an Israeli premier to a Communist country.

Romanian and Israeli officials denied that there had been any message from Cairo to Mrs. Meir or that Romania had undertaken a diplomatic initiative to get peace talks under way. Instead it seemed that Mr. Ceausescu, seeking to enhance his stature as an independent Communist leader, was prodding the Egyptian and Israeli leaders to soften their long-established diplomatic positions and permit a new mediation effort.

Mr. Ceausescu was said to have pressed Mrs. Meir for a formula that could satisfy the Egyptian demand for total withdrawal. He had sought with Mr. Sadat a way to set up direct Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, which Israel has long wanted but Egypt has refused.

Ties Broken in 1967 The significance of the trip for Israeli diplomacy was likely to be in the new opportunities that may arise for economic and cultural contacts with Romania, the only Communist country maintaining diplomatic relations with Israel.

The Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact countries except Romania broke diplomatic ties with Israel during the 1967 war in a show of solidarity with the Arabs.

After a correct, even warm, reception by the Communist leadership of Romania, Mrs. Meir can now counter the Arab argument that Israel is becoming isolated in the world, dependent only on U.S. goodwill to survive.

Speeches and public statements by Romanian leaders during the three-day visit have stressed the country's policy of advocating direct negotiations and a total Israeli withdrawal, a careful balance between the diplomatic positions of Israel and Egypt.

ALGERIA, May 7 (Reuters)—Egypt, Algeria and Libya yesterday pledged themselves to mobilize all their energies "to wage the inevitable battle of destiny" against Israel.

The recovery of Palestine and the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967 required "a plan of liberation, with fixed aims, based on coordinated Arab action," a joint communiqué said.

The communiqué, issued after several hours of talks between Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, and Moammar Qadhafi of Libya, stressed the need for the Arab nation to join ranks and "develop its own forces... by total popular mobilization."

Unlike the communiqué after President Sadat's talks in Moscow last week, it made no mention of the November, 1967, United Nations Security Council resolution, which Algeria has rejected all along.

Summit's Importance The struggle the three leaders said, would take different forms. Observers saw the summit as important in bringing the Egyptian leader together with President Boumedienne for the first time since President Sadat came to power 19 months ago and also, together with his current talks in Tunis, in associating the leaders of the western Arab countries with his Middle East diplomacy.

The communiqué said that, because of the failure of all attempts to find a solution to the problems of the occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories, "the battle for the liberation of the Arab homeland becomes inevitable."

The three leaders agreed to supply the Palestinian resistance, represented by the Palestinian Liberation Organization, with

## Jackhammer Feature of N.Y. 'Quiet Week'

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—Mayor John V. Lindsay added noise pollution to the list of environmental problems plaguing New York City and officially opened "Quiet Week" beginning today.

Included in the week's activities will be a special performance by the New York Youth Symphony Orchestra of a work called "Concerto for Jackhammer," featuring a jackhammer solo.

## Egypt, Algeria, Libya Pledge United Fight Against Israel

"Everything which can strengthen its liberation war."

The communiqué twice criticized the United States by name for its support of Israel and its "continued aggression" in Indochina.

Nonalignment Stress But, reaffirming the three countries' belief in the principles of nonalignment, it called for "the liquidation of the factors of tension and especially foreign bases, military pacts and zones of influence."

The three presidents stated the direct interest of their countries in moves for a conference on European security and called for a dialogue between Mediterranean countries which do not belong to blocs to find solutions to local political problems "far from all foreign maneuvers."

They agreed to hold further summit meetings. Dates would be fixed later for visits by President Boumedienne to Egypt and Libya, the communiqué said.

Bourguiba Doubts War TUNIS, May 7 (AP)—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba yesterday told President Sadat that he doubted that the Arabs should engage in a war to win back the territories they lost to Israel.

He told Mr. Sadat that he was "skeptical about the efficiency of a conventional war" to resolve the problem of recovering Israeli-occupied territories. "But those who are concerned are the only judges," he added, "and we will stay on your side for the better and for the worse."

He also told Mr. Sadat, who arrived yesterday on a state visit after Arab strategy talks in Algeria, that the Egyptians could rely on Tunisia's support "for your efforts and your approaches to free your occupied territories."

Nixon's Stay in Salzburg VIENNA, May 7 (AP)—President Nixon will stay in Salzburg from May 20 to 23 at the baroque Klessheim Palace, the Austrian Chancellery announced, confirming unofficial reports.

## Carlists Hold Yearly Rally, Defy Franco

25,000 Meet to Back Prince Carlos Hugo

ESTELLA, Spain, May 7 (UPI)—An estimated 25,000 red-bereted followers of an exiled Spanish prince gathered atop a mountain today for their annual ritual of supporting his claim to the throne and shouting their defiance of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The demonstrators were members of the Carlist movement, a monarchist splinter group which stages a mass rally on Monte Ibañeta, a mountain on the fringe of the Pyrenees, every May.

As they have done in the past years, Spanish police kept their distance from the crowd, perceiving the only large-scale anti-government rally that is officially tolerated to come to a peaceful end.

The Carlists, who support the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon Parma to the Spanish throne, heard speakers denounce what they called the "repression of freedom" by the Spanish government and demand the creation of a left-leaning "social monarchy" with Carlos Hugo occupying the throne.

White Flags The demonstrators waved white flags bearing the Carlist cross and cheered Carlos Hugo's sister Cecilia. She had slipped into Spain, apparently illegally, to attend their "act of affirmation" atop the rugged mountain.

The Carlists, who enjoy considerable popular support in some of Spain's northern provinces, fought alongside Franco in the civil war but split away from him when he picked Prince Juan Carlos—a distant relative of Carlos Hugo—as his successor and future king of Spain.

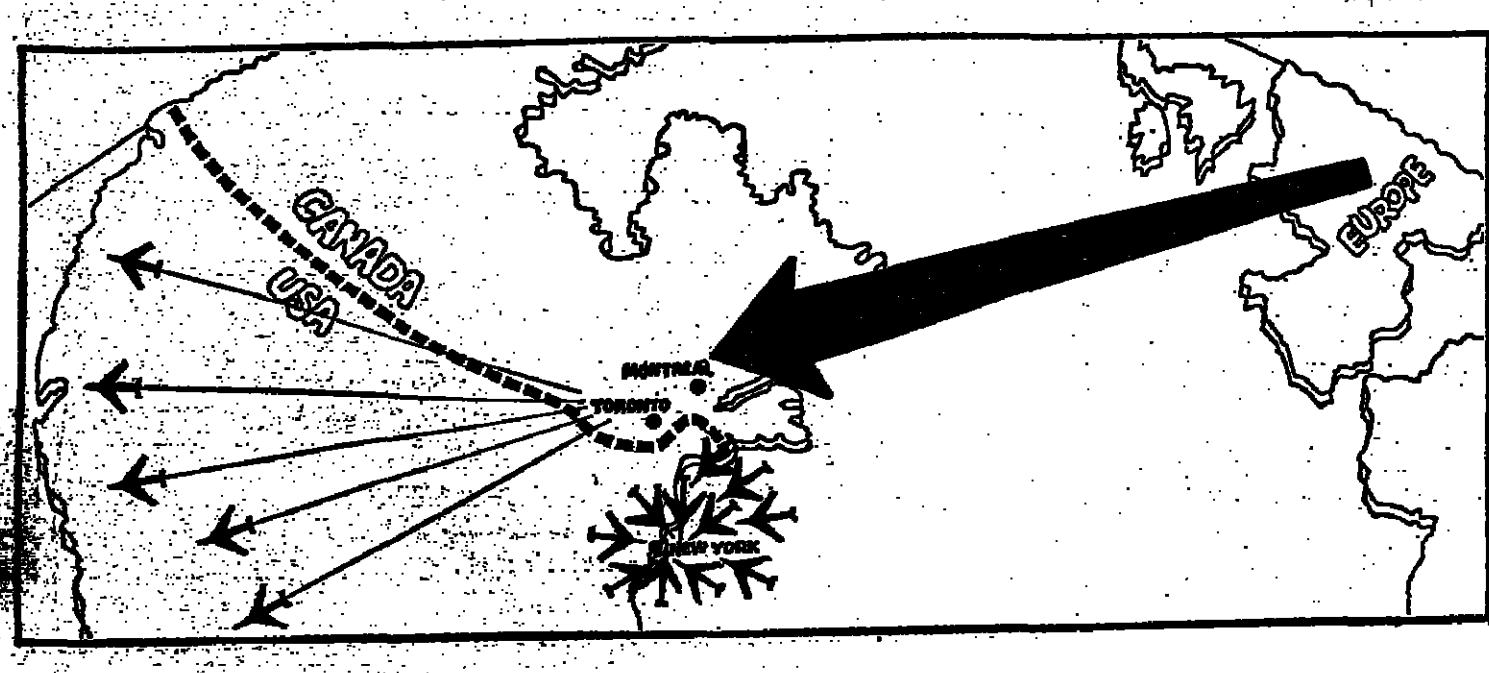
Meanwhile, police announced the arrest of seven leftist youths who, they said, planned to blow up monuments in Madrid and then hijack an airliner to escape to China.

The youths, identified as members of the Marxist United Revolutionary Action Group, were seized yesterday. They were in possession of guns, a submachine gun and other arms as well as explosives and a large supply of ammunition which they stole from a gun shop, police said.

Nixon's Stay in Salzburg VIENNA, May 7 (AP)—President Nixon will stay in Salzburg from May 20 to 23 at the baroque Klessheim Palace, the Austrian Chancellery announced, confirming unofficial reports.

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# AIR CANADA

The great transatlantic airline



## By Max Frankel

In the realm of presidential threats, that one ranked as fairly ominous, even if allowance is made for the virile and beefy setting in which it was uttered. Back in Washington, the members of Congress, diplomats and analysts revived their favorite theories about Richard Nixon's acknowledged propensity for psychic rage and for diplomacy by thunderclap. And the White House plainly hoped that such speculations might compensate for two of Salgon's disintegrating divisions.

## Diplomatic Front

The reasons for hesitation before drastic action were plain:

None of the last-ditch options, singly or in combination, seemed very attractive:

- Mr. Nixon could order the systematic destruction of North Vietnam's populated regions, aiming at strategic targets but exacting a horrendous price for North Vietnam's advances in the South.

Father Bradley does not support the killing, maiming and sabotage that has been carried out by the IRA, in the name of a united Ireland, since the strife between Protestants and Catholics began in this British province in

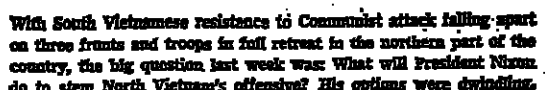
One helpful possibility he envisaged was a new law enforcement body drawn mainly from the Catholic population. The Catholic minority in Northern Ireland have always considered the police a tool of the Protestant majority.

"Where I can, I put pressure

Father Bradley said that he had no sympathy at all for the so-called Official wing of the IRA, which works for an all-Ireland Socialist republic on Cuban lines. For the more militant Provisional wing, which has little political ideology, Father Bradley had slightly more understanding. "These men justify their ac-

"The greatest blow that could be dealt to the IRA would be the ending of internment without trial in Northern Ireland," Father Bradley said. "If that happened, the support of ordinary people for the IRA would fall right away."

"First we must unite the Catholic and Protestant communities," he said. "Without that, a united Ireland would be worse than a divided Ireland."



By Thomas O'Toole

How certain is all this? Those close to the American space program fully expect it to happen, and many believe an agreement will be announced by President Nixon when he visits the Soviet Union later this month. One thing is sure: There are no longer any technical doubts that the feat of flying an American and a Russian spacecraft together can be accomplished.

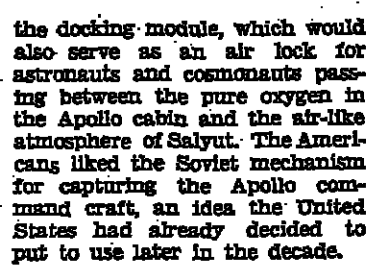
**Fairly Confidential**

The talks that kindled such optimism have been under way since October, 1970, when five Americans spent a week in Moscow discussing the possibility of joint missions with the Soviet Union. Neither side set a target date for a mission, but both sides spoke of the late 1970s as a starting time when the U. S. shuttle and Soviet space station might begin flying.

By the time the American contingent returned to Moscow last December, both sides had worked up the details of a joint test mission. The two sides quickly agreed that the launch and docking of Soyuz and Apollo to Salyut would be timed so both crews could be on the same work sleep cycle. The Russians would launch into orbit three days earlier than the Americans and the Americans would wait a full day to catch up with Salyut to give the cosmonauts time to adjust their sleep periods.

## Appeals to Russians

Details of how the docking and crew transfers would be done were rapidly ratified. The cone-shaped Apollo would come into orbit equipped with a drum-shaped docking module, which could be fitted onto one end of the Salyut. The propulsion system of the Salyut would be moved from the end of the space station to allow the Apollo to dock, and a set of ring-like capture latches would be installed on Salyut to hold Apollo fast.



so quickly agree to things they never even broached in the past?

One answer given by Americans involved in the talks is that the Russians have an intense interest in space rescue, something that can only be done right if both the United States and the Soviet Union have common docking and crew transfer techniques.

## The Expense

The third and possibly most significant reason is that, like the United States, the Soviet Union feels it can no longer afford the costs of going it alone in space. The Russians want to develop a space station, while the United States is going ahead with the reusable shuttle. If the two nations ever want to send men to Mars, they must marry the two techniques and share the burden of going to Mars together.

An irony of all this is that the United States stands to benefit more than the Soviet Union from a joint test undertaking. Mr. Kraft insists that the United States doesn't need the Apollo-Soyuz mission to stay healthy. But the fact is that, when Skylab ends in the first part of 1974, the United States has no manned

space mission to look forward to until the shuttle starts flying in 1977 or 1978.

It's no secret that the \$250 million the United States plans to spend on the Apollo-Soyuz flight will keep the manned flight teams on the job an extra two years. The strong possibility of a second, extended Apollo-Soyuz mission in 1976 or 1977 would be just enough to keep everybody in the job until the shuttle begins operations.

There are still barriers—including the training of the astronauts and cosmonauts—to the success of an Apollo-Soyuz flight. Both crews will have to be bilingual and thoroughly familiar with each other's spacecraft and ways of doing things. That means joint training, in both the United States and the Soviet Union—something neither country has even proceeded to the next

The flight directors will also have to be bilingual, and some of the men who work Mission Control in both countries will have to spend long weeks of rehearsal together. "We're not talking a thousands or even hundreds of people," says the Manned Spacecraft Center's Glynn Lunney. "But there will have to be some number of men who will have to train together."

In the long run, the biggest barrier is the relations between the two governments. There is a little question that these relations are strained right now on the bombing of North Vietnam. But the men closest to the situation insist that long-term cooperation in space is too rewarding a goal to sacrifice over politics.

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### A cruise in itself



## RESOURCES IN SIBERIA



## Siberia: Hazards and Terrors, But Many Love It

By Hedrick Smith

**NOVOSIBIRSK, USSR.**—Maxim Gorky once called it "a land of death and despair." The 18th-century scientist Mikhail Lomonosov glowingly predicted that it would eventually become a source of Russian might.

Today the reality of Siberia lies somewhere in between—neither so terrifying as the boundless prison without bars used by the czarist and Stalinist governments nor so romantically productive as Lomonosov dreamed.

Even now university students in Moscow and Leningrad shudder at the thought of their two to three years of compulsory labor for the state on some new project in the remote, desolate territory, which stretches 3,400 miles from the Urals to the Pacific, across nine time zones.

But a visitor to Siberia encounters people who firmly proclaim their devotion to the beckoning solitude of the taiga (pine forest), and who vow they would never trade their stern existence or the outdoor freshness for the overcrowded, overcivilized, overbureaucratized life of European Russia.

## 'People More Friendly'

"I don't like the west," said a young professional woman in Irkutsk, not meaning London, Paris or New York but Moscow. "I have a lot of friends there, but I don't like it. The people are rude. They are in too much of a hurry. They are too tense. Out here people are more friendly. They have that broad Siberian spirit."

For the loyal Siberian, his is the land of manifest destiny, filling up with strong young people throwing hydroelectric dams across great rivers, planting mighty construction projects in the rich but untapped wilderness, building a new civilization. The unquestioning faith in economic growth is usually expressed in superlatives.

"This is all virgin territory," a journalist in the far-off Yakutia said with the kind of pioneer spirit that would have warmed the heart of Horace Greeley. "People here have much more opportunity than they do back in the west."

"Back there they are burgeois," a blunt-spoken Bratsk engineer commented disdainfully. "Out here we are democrats, working together."

## Striking Results

Through just such dedication and will power, the settlers have achieved some striking results over 25 years, often in latitudes as far north as Alaska and the Canadian Yukon. The hydroelectric dams at Bratsk and Krasnoyarsk, already world-famous, are to be joined by massive power projects at Ust-Ilimsk and Sayan.

At Norilsk, in the far north, a mining-industrial complex is refining copper, nickel and platinum. Other metals are being produced at Bratsk, Krasnoyarsk and a cluster of satellite cities around Irkutsk. Pipelines and power lines crisscross the frozen wastes.

The messianic enthusiasm of those who have settled here belies the problems, overlooking the fact that roughly as many people are moving out as in, except in certain high-priority areas. The acute shortage of skilled labor has put a crimp on the growth that Siberia's proponents want.

The heyday of Siberia's development came during World War II, when it was a refuge for industry, and again in the early nineteen-sixties. Now, however, ruble-conscious central planners in Moscow have discovered that while the plentiful Siberian mineral resources are relatively cheap to develop, the costs of getting and holding the necessary work force are often prohibitively high.

Siberia's rate of production growth, about 8 percent a year, is better than the national average. But even Siberian economists have observed that their region is building up relatively old-fashioned basic industries like coal, iron and steel, timber and power, while European Russia is forging into modern fields like electronics, synthetic chemicals, computers and precision instruments.

The development of industry is pushed hardest where it is easiest—in or near established cities on the Trans-Siberian Railroad or in southern regions like the new Sayan complex south of Krasnoyarsk where the climate is not so forbidding. When new towns sprout in the severe conditions of the north, it is because that is where the mineral resources are.

Those resources are staggering. Known non-ore reserves are greater than those of the United States, Britain and France combined. The natural gas fields of western Siberia are said to be the largest in the world, with bigger reserves than in the United States. Recently discovered oil fields in the Tyumen region, also in western Siberia, are the biggest in the Soviet Union.

In an area the size of the United States plus half of Canada, Siberia holds 60 percent of the timber of the Soviet Union, 60 percent of its coal reserves and 80 percent of its water power, on giant rivers that, if linked, would circle the globe 25 times. There are large gold and diamond deposits—Moscow will not say how large—in the Yakut region and the Far East. Elsewhere are rare metals like platinum, molybdenum and wolfram—in fact, just about every element.

So vast are the reserves that Soviet economists and engineers wave away the Cassandra-like warnings of Western scholars

that mankind is recklessly exhausting the world's natural wealth. "We have only begun to tap the resources of Siberia—let's say 5 percent," a university lecturer in Bratsk explained. "We could work it for 1,000 years."

Only a few years back the region's most enthusiastic boosters were predicting that its dazzling prospects would lure a population of 60 million to Siberia and the Soviet Far East by the year 2000. The figure was 22.5 million in 1959 and only 25.5 million in 1971; at that rate it would be 33 million by 2000.

The dream of the great frontier has become tarnished now. It is not just that the population has been growing more slowly than that of the nation as a whole. Even more of a shock was the finding that since 1966 western Siberia had suffered a net loss and that eastern Siberia and the Far East had not kept pace even with natural population growth.

Recently economists have reported that labor turnover in places like the western Siberian oilfields is disastrously high and that the "labor deficit" is growing. For every 100 new laborers in the Ob River oilfields, according to one report, 70 leave.

"The exodus from Siberia is increasing," the journal Voprosy Ekonomiki warned in late 1970. "This is because Siberia lags behind the other regions in the living standards of the population."

## 'The Long Ruble'

The big lure for most workers is what the Siberians call "the long ruble"—the pay bonus that ranges from a minimum of 15 percent in the established cities of "soft" southern Siberia to nearly triple pay in the "hard" Arctic Circle outposts.

In addition to hardship pay, workers north of the main line of the Trans-Siberian generally get a 36-day annual vacation instead of 24 days, a fully paid trip to any place in the Soviet Union once every three years and retirement five years ahead of normal.

Increasingly, the economic planners are finding that even big paychecks will not hold enough people in northern cities. Last summer, Literaturnaya Gazeta, the publication of the Writers' Union, commented that many people in Siberia were in a "suitcase mood"—not planning to settle down but only here to make quick cash. It said that because they were frustrated by poor living conditions and overwhelmed by having to endure temporary housing and other discomforts, they were dreaming of the time when they could return to "the mainland."

One reason, a Novosibirsk economist suggested, is that the pay differentials are misleading because living costs are so much greater.

## Higher Standards Urged

The remedy long advocated by Siberian officials is to raise living standards to levels higher than in European Russia. Despite major efforts in that direction, much of Siberia seems to fall further behind. Stores are not well stocked with clothing or consumer goods and fresh fruits and vegetables virtually disappear in winter.

People in Novosibirsk complain that the buses break down and that even when they run they are too cold. A writer contends that in the Irkutsk region leisure-time activities are dull and civil centers inadequate. In Bratsk a teacher confesses that she could not endure Siberia were it not for her annual trip to the Ukraine. Professional women say they count on a yearly shopping expedition to Moscow for essential clothing.

What is most needed, Siberian officials explain, is better housing with more modern conveniences—which they are throwing up all over Siberia. But if electricity has long since been taken for granted even in the villages, indoor plumbing is still a privilege even in the cities. All across Siberia people line up for water at outdoor spigots and they use outhouses in the dead of winter.

The answer, according to such modern-minded scholars as Abel

G. Aganbegyan, director of the Economics Institute here, is not a great new influx of immigrants but rapid and extensive mechanization of mining and industry and far more systematic development of selected areas to insure that housing and services are installed along with dams and factories.

## Good-Bye Piccadilly?

## Developers Moving In, 3 Tower Buildings to Go Up

By Muriel Bowen

**LONDON, May 7 (WP).**—Piccadilly Circus is falling down and is to be replaced. And tourists will be horrified when they find Soho, a more authentic bohemia than Chelsea, being swept away by the speculators' bulldozers.

Everybody knows that Piccadilly Circus is in a bad way. Viewed from its centerpiece, the statue of Eros, buildings are crumbling behind the neon lights. Now, after 15 years of wrangling between the city politicians and the speculative developers, the politicians have capitulated.

Piccadilly, with its gaudy, colorful collection of eating places and naughty night spots, is to be pulled down and replaced by three towers of near skyscraper proportions and great concrete blocks. The new plan has three aims: to clear up what the Westminster City Council regards as a "down at heel, neon-lit slum," make a profit for the developers, and separate pedestrians from traffic by means of upper level walkways reached by broad steps and moving staircases.

For over a year a few officers of the Council and a few of its politicians have had secret talks with developers. The democratically elected town planning committee wasn't allowed to know what went on. There were strict instructions to everybody that they were not allowed to talk to the press.

The developers proved sticky, demanding twice the amount of office space that the planners thought desirable. Environment Minister Peter Walker was persuaded to almost double the offices, but he did so on condition that the developers would make a serious start within three months.

Then last Tuesday the plans were revealed by the City Council at a large exhibition, and the impression given was that the public was clamoring for a new Piccadilly.

When the excitement had died down only the developers were found to be clamoring. Present office renting prices in the Piccadilly area are \$30 a square foot per year.

Plans for 540,000 square feet of offices mean that the little streets beloved by the tourists will disappear.

Denman Street, a vital, busy little thoroughfare, will go and with it three night clubs, seven Italian restaurants, a couple of pubs, the Casino de Paris, and

doorbells bearing come-ons like, "Marian—first floor."

Scheduled for wiping out too is Rupert Street where cabinet ministers dine secretly with journalists and Hollywood stars with British aristocrats in modest little French restaurants patronized by the "in set."

Further along by Wardour Street, Madame Ve-Kra, the famous palmist, will be another casualty as the speculators move the bulldozers in, probably in 18 months. With her will go the Alhambra Theatre, the Chinese Emporium, the sauna baths and the massage parlors patronized by the jockeys and the racing set, and Lee Ho Fook and all his chums in mini-Chinatown.

When another earlier Piccadilly redevelopment was being considered, Sir Colin Buchanan, the noted town planner, said that people came from the ends of the earth to Piccadilly Circus, so that whatever new buildings were put up should "justify a journey from the ends of the earth."

But to discuss the architecture of the new buildings is, in the circumstances, superfluous. All the developers tell us is that "warm facing materials" will be used.

London has had all this before, tall blocks and towers replacing the traditional old streets. The new developments are drab, desolate-looking slabs of concrete with garden seats and flower beds nobody bothers to enjoy.

## Equal Rights for Women Loses In a Court Decision in the U.S.

**SAN FRANCISCO (AP).**—An Air Force regulation forcing women officers who become pregnant to leave the service has been upheld by the 9th U.S. Court of Appeals.

In an eight to five vote Friday, the court denied a rehearing of its Nov. 15 decision affirming the right of the Air Force to honorably discharge Capt. Susan Struck.

Judge Ben C. Duniway, however, filed a dissent calling the regulation "unconstitutional on its face."

"Why should a female officer whose infant is adopted lose her commission and a male officer whose infant is adopted keep his?" Judge Duniway asked.

Capt. Struck, still on active duty at Minot Air Force Base in North Dakota, was granted 21 days to ask for a continued stay of her discharge pending appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Now 37, Capt. Struck became pregnant in 1970 while serving as a nurse in Vietnam. She is unmarried. After a hearing in October, 1970, she was ordered discharged. She was returned to the United States, bore a daughter, Tanzya Marie, and gave her up for adoption by friends in Omaha, Neb.

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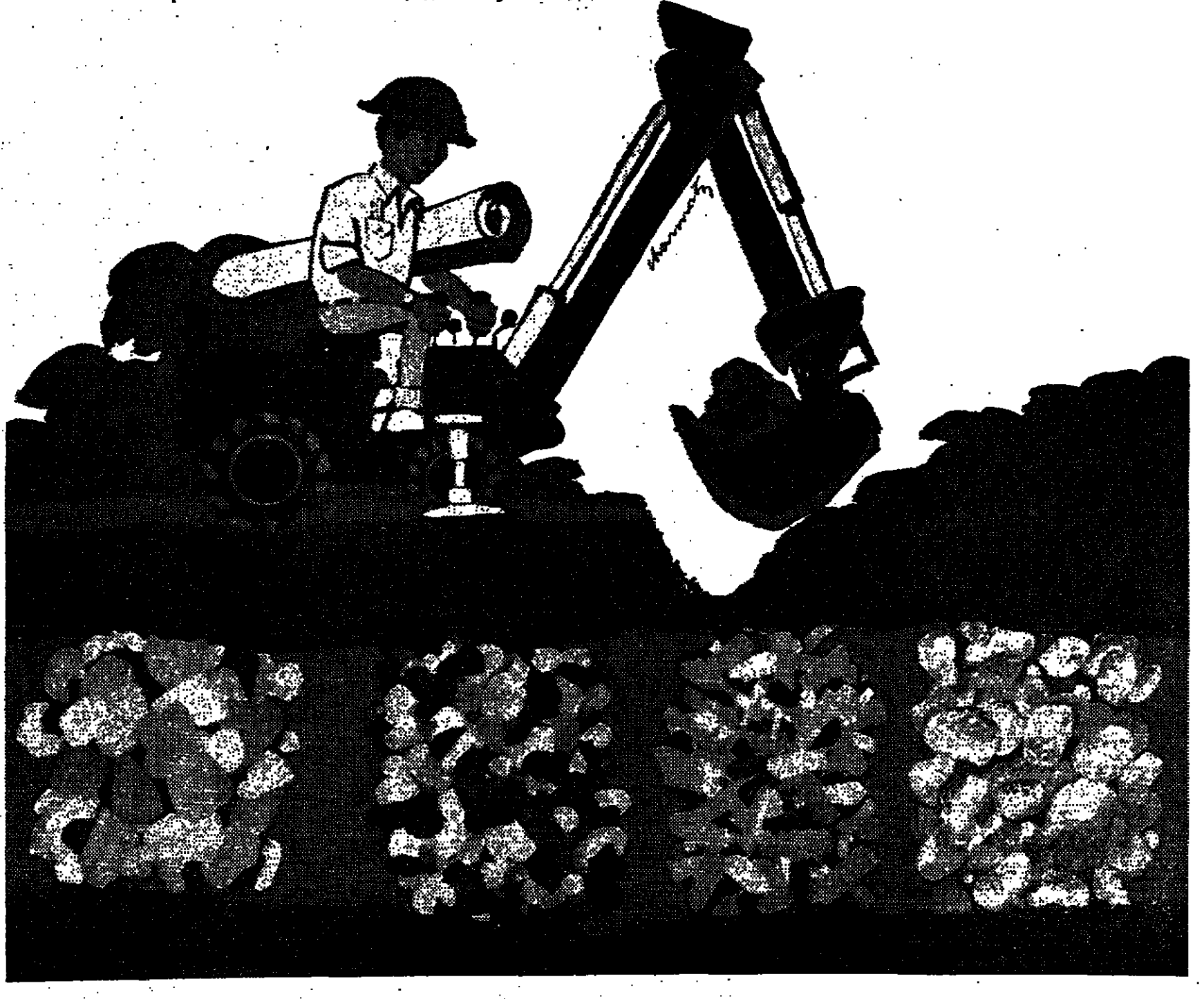
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## The Grand Illusion

"Now it's suddenly dawning on higher authority here that the South Vietnamese system is inadequate and has been all along." This assessment by an American adviser in the wake of the recent North Vietnamese victories gets close to, but not quite to the heart of, the truth that this country's political and military leaders have refused to face. What is inadequate is less the South Vietnamese system than the past history and present credibility of the current regime.

Present official efforts to explain the South Vietnamese setbacks in terms of the North's unexpected strength in armor and artillery serve only to perpetuate a policy of self-deception. Both of the opposing military forces have been equipped by military superpowers and the South is, in addition, supported by American air and naval strength. One crucial difference is leadership; another is in the will to fight.

The high incidence of corruption and nepotism among the South's commanders, though a threat to military effectiveness and civilian morale, is only a symptom of the deeper problem. The corruption is itself the natural consequence of a history of accommodation to foreign masters and to a social and economic system in which the spoils have long and regularly gone to those native leaders who collaborated with the foreigners. This is not to say that Americans, in-

cluding the political and military commands and the GIs themselves, did not originally conceive their role quite honestly as that of liberators and allies in the cause of freedom; but such idealistic motives had little chance to prevail against local leaders skilled in the art of manipulating their foreign protectors.

The American people are naturally alarmed by the fact that power on the other side is in the hands of Communists. But a realistic assessment of the opposing forces' capabilities calls for acknowledgment of the fundamental fact that the South's present leadership is largely tainted by a history of submissive self-protection, while the North draws the core of its strength from a record of resistance to foreign intrusion.

Many Americans, recalling their own nation's origins, no doubt sense instinctively that the military and political explanations of the war given them by their own leaders, both in Washington and in Vietnam, are thus based on a grand illusion. That is precisely why the United States' participation in this distant war has alienated the support of so many patriotic Americans. They know that in a battle against men driven by a sense of national purpose there can be no military victory by any means acceptable to world opinion or the American conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Students and the War

Efforts by a minuscule minority of students to shut down the universities in protest against President Nixon's Indochina policies have fizzled. Temporary occupation of buildings and coercive picket lines at a number of campuses, including Columbia, Harvard and Cornell, constituted contempt for the law and for the rights of other members of the academic community. These actions also amounted to self-defeating sabotage of an effective protest against the administration's Vietnam war policies.

More than at any previous juncture, there was an opportunity for a united front composed of the majority of college students, faculty members and administrators. The presidents of the Ivy League colleges had already issued a rare joint statement condemning the continuation of the war. Opposition to stepped-up American air and

naval involvement had become the majority view, even on most of the normally quiet campuses.

However, the disruptive students have seriously hurt the cause of peace. By trying to take over rather than join the anti-war movement, they have shattered university unity and confused the issues. They have forced university presidents, faculty members and fellow students to turn their attention to the pacification of the campuses from strategies for peace abroad.

It is not too late for the majority of students to rally their forces and, having rejected the coercive power plays of the violent spoilers, devote their energies to the cause of reason. The country stands to gain much from a massive campus enlistment in support of the policies and the politicians of peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Italian Democracy at Bay

Italy's democratic system is being put to its most critical electoral test since establishment of the republic in 1946. The most important immediate question being decided in the election for the Senate and Chamber of Deputies is whether the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement will register dramatic gains at the expense of the Christian Democratic party, which has led every postwar government.

If the Communists at one extreme hold steady at slightly more than a quarter of the total vote and the Fascists manage at the other end to elect 70 or 80 deputies, it will be impossible for the Christian Democrats to form a government that can rely only on the democratic forces for its majority in parliament.

In such an eventuality, the Socialist party leadership would press the Christian Democrats hard for a further swing to the left, with a government dependent on Communist support, while right-wing Catholics would advocate instead a bid for backing in parliament from Fascists and Monarchists. Either course would carry grave risks of provoking civil war.

There are signs that the Fascist gains may be more modest than anticipated at the outset of the campaign. Many Italians who cast protest votes or responded to spurious "law-and-order" appeals, thus helping the Fascists score big gains in local elections last year, appear to be returning to the Christian Democratic camp.

Italy's road will not be easy even if the Christian Democrats hold their losses to a minimum, however. The campaign has exacerbated the differences between the Catholic party and the Socialists that made it impossible for Premier Colombo's coalition to continue in February and forced the dissolution of parliament fifteen months ahead of schedule. It will be difficult to reconstruct the center-left coalition that has governed for a decade.

If the Christian Democrats try instead to rebuild the older center coalition, including the Liberals, they will drive the Socialists back into alliance with the Communists. Even reasonably favorable election results are unlikely to dispel anxiety for democracy's survival.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Destruction of Myths

No further back than two months ago, the Saigon army was still being described by Washington as among the first in the world, and Vietnamization as a success improving by giant's strides. The Saigon government claimed that only a tiny minority of the population was not under its control. In short, some 13 or 14 million tons of bombs and miscellaneous ammunition, the spraying with chemicals of one-seventh of the southern territory, the inflow of dollars and military equipment, the suppression of legal opposition, had finally eradicated "Communism" and the thesis of "two Vietnams" was going to be justified at last. It

took merely a month-long offensive to destroy all these myths.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

### Cypriot's Resignation

The Greek colonels, weary of endless haggling with Turkey over the Cyprus problem, would now like to fetter that independence, silence Makarios, and ignominiously dispatch such island ministers who protest. Cypriot Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou is the first to go; he will not be the last. As for Archbishop Makarios, he is, as always, wheeling and dealing. He seeks to stay in power by giving Greece a little leeway, a modest reshuffle, and simultaneously using people, power (and some Communist influence) for continuing independence. Kyprianou is the main sop, the initial sacrifice.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

PARIS—According to a despatch from Nashville, Tenn., the principle of aerial navigation has been solved by Professor A.P. Bernard, who showed a machine at the exhibition there which was under perfect control and in which he apparently came and went at will. It did not make as much speed as was expected and had difficulty in combating the upper air currents, but there are matters of detail in which the new flying machine can be doubtless improved.

### Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—When Jack Dempsey was asked here yesterday if the report was correct that he had been signed to fight under the auspices of the American Legion Post of Michigan City, Ind., he said he did not know what arrangements manager Jack Kearns might have made. But, he said, "I am strong for the Legion and will do anything that I can for its benefit. If Kearns has me signed up as Fitzsimmons suggested, why then you can just bet that I will live up to my contract."



Snowman in Hell

## Waiting for the Bombs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—During this latest crisis in Vietnam, there has been a mood of morbid anxiety in Washington, a combination of waiting for the bombs to fall on Haiphong plus a feeling that this is very risky business which will not halt the enemy's offensive.

At such a time, when even Joe Alsop is asking us all to pray, it would seem a sensible and logical idea for the President to call the responsible members of the cabinet and the Congress together to discuss "the clear and present danger," but this is not what has been happening here.

The Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, is touring the European capitals, talking about the President's scheduled visit this month to Moscow, which is providing the tanks, artillery and mobile anti-aircraft guns for the Hanoi invasion. [Mr. Rogers was called back to Washington on Sunday.] Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott, the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate, have been in Peking during most of the crisis, and the President has been in Texas proclaiming his policies to Secretary of the Treasury Connally's friends.

### 'Where's Henry?'

Meanwhile, the big topic of conversation among the officials and reporters in Washington has been: "Where's Henry?" Well, it turns out, Mr. Kissinger was at the big press dinner in Washington last Saturday, then in Paris on Tuesday talking to the North Vietnamese, then at a private dinner explaining it all to some puzzled big shots in New York, but what it all means and where it's all going has been left to the administration's public relations men, who seem to know little more about the facts than anybody else.

This is obviously one way to deal with a delicate and dangerous military and diplomatic problem, the tactics of which cannot be broadcast to the world, but it is a highly personal way, and the truth is that nobody knows what Nixon may do if his bombs and his diplomacy do not work in the

next few weeks any better than they have in the last few.

For Nixon believes that secrecy, surprise, and sudden, unpredictable moves like the invasions of Cambodia and Laos and the bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong are virtues that keep the enemy off balance, and if they are alarmed as much as they have been in Washington, he may be right.

Nixon, the old Navy poker player, has gambled (1) that he could pull out his combat ground troops to please the anti-war sentiment at home without risking a modern tank and artillery offensive by the Communists; (2) that he could count on the South Vietnamese, backed by U.S. air and naval power, to smash any such invasion if it came; and (3) that, if all this failed, he could still compel the Communists to negotiate a compromise settlement by threatening or actually bombing Haiphong and Hanoi.

### Washington Is Edgy

His first two assumptions did not work out as he hoped and planned, and now he is left with the third: To bomb the North in the hope of compelling a compromise on his terms, and he is keeping that decision quite clearly in his own hands.

The result—and this is why Washington is now so edgy—is that even his own associates, let alone the Congress, are left to speculate on what he will do. Which Nixon will decide—the hardliner who will stick to his original policy of supporting Gen. Thieu in Saigon and opposing Communist aggression, or the flexible, pragmatic Nixon, who adjusts to the facts, orders the wage and price controls he swore he opposed, and goes to Peking and Moscow to negotiate a "general war of peace" with the men and systems he has vilified for a generation?

Nobody knows. He is a very complicated man, always on guard, always suspicious, one day defying the world and the next adopting the policies of the people he has denounced, one day acting for tomorrow's headline and the next seeing himself clothed in the

robes of history, but always tightly strung up and self-observing, and sitting tense and smiling for his own historical photograph.

This is why Washington has been so morbidly anxious in recent days. It knows there is a serious crisis, but it is not watching an orderly system dealing calmly with that crisis. It has been left to psychoanalyze a man and it hasn't the vaguest idea which side of that man will be in charge next week.

## The High Cost of Rhetoric

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The more the Vietnamese front disintegrates and the more President Nixon's Asian policy is threatened and the more Soviet prestige mounts all the way from Suez to Singapore. Consequently, the desperate effort to blunt Gen. Giap's brilliant offensive has global implications.

It is perhaps true that Indochina's significance to the United States has been exaggerated by Presidential rhetoric and that, originally, there was never need to commit American prestige so intensely to the area. Yet, should history conclude the initial judgment was faulty, it is unavoidable now that the validity of U.S. power and determination will be judged internationally by its application in Southeast Asia.

We have said this to ourselves so often that it has come to be a widely accepted truism. Even if the policy judgement endorsed by three administrations is finally labeled unwise, we are hoist by our own carcase.

U.S. enterprise in Asia was recently symbolized by dispatch to the Bay of Bengal of the nuclear carrier by that name in an effort to halt India's dissolution of Pakistan and to dam the eastward flow of Soviet influence. The Enterprise policy sought also to reassure China and gain Peking's help in securing a compromise Vietnam settlement.

None of this happened. Bolster-

WASHINGTON.—Ever since a brief talk we had just after the assassination of Robert Kennedy, I have been convinced that Ted Kennedy would not soon seek the presidency. But conditions change, particularly given the nature of the current Democratic race.

So to bring myself abreast of his present outlook, I went to see Sen. Kennedy the other day at his home in the Washington suburbs. I came away more than ever convinced that he was determined not to run for either president or vice-president, and that if it were up to him he would tip the nomination to George McGovern.

As usual with the Kennedys, the talk began with ironic kidding. It was a beautiful spring morning and I remarked that it was nice to hear the birds—when the passing planes didn't drown out their song.

He said: "I've come to like one of those jets. The 7 o'clock from Los Angeles. It wakes me every morning."

### Same Stance

I mentioned to him our conversation back in 1968, and my strong impression that he did not want to run for the presidency. I asked him whether that impression was still correct.

He said: "That's right." He ran over the various reasons. He spoke of his family responsibilities. He alluded indirectly to the dangers of another assassination attempt. He said: "There ought to be at least eight years between me and the era of my brothers."

I asked him about running as vice-president with either McGovern or Hubert Humphrey. He began rambling about the Senate. He said there were important opportunities for service there, and that they would grow as he gained seniority and moved up the ladder in the important committees. I took that to mean that he wanted no part of actually being vice-president—of serving in the second spot, of doing what amounted to station breaks in Fort Wayne.

I asked him about reports, emanating from those in touch with the Humphrey camp, of a possible arrangement whereby Sen. Kennedy would be guaranteed the nomination in 1976 if he took the No. 2 position this year. He said that was unthinkable, that the American people would never accept such a deal and would rightly reject anybody who was party to it.

I put to him another theory

widely circulated in Washington. Namely, that by running as vice-president he could bring to the surface and then bury once for all the Chappaquiddick scandal. Even if he lost, he would be so to speak gone through campaign.

He shook his head. "If we he said, 'they'd blame me. You'd never hear the end of it. I asked him what role he expected to play in the Democratic nomination. He said:

"I fired my course some ago. My course is not to let anybody until after the election. The only thing that would change that is if it looked though George Wallace were to get the nomination. Then do something. But even then not thinking in terms of myself as a candidate."

I mentioned the Humphrey campaign. Kennedy thought Humphrey would have been beating McGovern in California and New York. He said: "I doubt that Humphrey has many believe, the support of men who lead the party organization."

He said that Humphrey "fatted" Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago in comments on riots there at the 1968 convention. He did not think Mr. Daley would find it easy to support Humphrey.

I mentioned the McGovern campaign. Kennedy was in close touch with the McGovern people. He thought they would go into the convention at San Francisco with about 1,200 votes, the 1,500 necessary for nomination. He thought that would be enough to push through.

### McGovern Listens

I put to him one of the arguments against McGovern—the argument that he is a naive provincial who without even knowing it takes up bareheaded positions on such weighty matters as the defense budget or the tax system.

Kennedy shook his head. He said: "No, that's wrong. When you go to McGovern with something, he listens. He listens."

Kennedy had an appointment for a speech in town, and he invited me to drive with him and his chauffeur. He also took along two of his young children—Kara Ann and Patrick. At the hotel where he was speaking, he and the children got out. He asked the chauffeur to take me further up. The chauffeur looked dubiously at the senator and his two children. "Don't worry," Kennedy said to him. "I'll handle the kids."

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## Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on May 17th 1972 at 15.30 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

## Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of March 31st 1972.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Resignation and nomination of a Director.
5. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the annual general meeting and these resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors.

## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Amco 1975	112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2	+1/4
Amco 1976	108 3/4 108 3/4 108 3/4	0
Amco 1977	105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2	0
Amco 1978	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	0
Amco 1979	99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2	0
Amco 1980	96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2	0
Amco 1981	93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2	0
Amco 1982	90 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2	0
Amco 1983	87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2	0
Amco 1984	84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2	0
Amco 1985	81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2	0
Amco 1986	78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2	0
Amco 1987	75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2	0
Amco 1988	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	0
Amco 1989	69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2	0
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Amco 1991	63 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2	0
Amco 1992	60 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2	0
Amco 1993	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2	0
Amco 1994	54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2	0
Amco 1995	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2	0
Amco 1996	48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2	0
Amco 1997	45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	0
Amco 1998	42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2	0
Amco 1999	39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2	0
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Amco 2004	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	0
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Amco 2006	18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2	0
Amco 2007	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	0
Amco 2008	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	0
Amco 2009	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2	0
Amco 2010	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	0
Amco 2011	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2	0
Amco 2012	0 1/2 0 1/2 0 1/2	0

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Amco 1975	112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2	+1/4
Amco 1976	108 3/4 108 3/4 108 3/4	0
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Amco 2011	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2	0
Amco 2012	0 1/2 0 1/2 0 1/2	0

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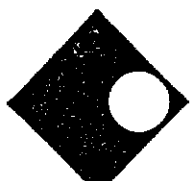
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## Bank Stock Quarterly

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- Should Loan Losses Be Counted? A Test of Full and Fair Disclosure
- Net Operating Earnings and the Bottom Line
- 61 Banks & Bank Holding Companies: Position, Earnings, Loan Losses, Market Multiples
- 34 Bank Holding Companies: Selected Statistics
- "Potential Competition" On Appeal
- SEC In A Fish-Bowl

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## Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Amco 1975	112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2	+1/4
Amco 1976	108 3/4 108 3/4 108 3/4	0
Amco 1977	105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2	0
Amco 1978	102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2	0
Amco 1979	99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2	0
Amco 1980	96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2	0
Amco 1981	93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2	0
Amco 1982	90 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2	0
Amco 1983	87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2	0
Amco 1984	84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2	0
Amco 1985	81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2	0
Amco 1986	78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2	0
Amco 1987	75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2	0
Amco 1988	72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2	0
Amco 1989	69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2	0
Amco 1990	66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2	0
Amco 1991	63 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2	0
Amco 1992	60 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2	0
Amco 1993	57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2	0
Amco 1994	54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2	0
Amco 1995	51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2	0
Amco 1996	48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2	0
Amco 1997	45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	0
Amco 1998	42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2	0
Amco 1999	39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2	0
Amco 2000	36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2	0
Amco 2001	33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2	0
Amco 2002	30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2	0
Amco 2003	27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	0
Amco 2004	24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	0
Amco 2005	21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2	0
Amco 2006	18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2	0
Amco 2007	15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	0
Amco 2008	12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	0
Amco 2009	9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2	0
Amco 2010	6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	0
Amco 2011	3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2	0
Amco 2012	0 1/2 0 1/2 0 1/2	0

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## Sonsky Sets Career Javelin Mark

# Beats Career Javelin Mark

Luxins. Luxins was clocked in 1:49.1, a respectable time considering the relatively slow running surface.

Despite Sonsky's meet record in the javelin, Luxins was awarded the meet's outstanding male athlete award, on the basis of his three relay legs, including a 4:08 mile on the victorious Marine Corps four-mile unit.

## Outstanding Woman

Mamie Rallins, the 30-year-old Tennessee State freshman who won the 100-meter hurdles, beat out Mrs. Jackson for the outstanding women's award. Each set meet records in her event.

Dyce, the former National Collegiate champion from New York University, later won the two-mile relay for the United Athletic Association with a 1:50.9 half-mile that passed Brian Guaschino of the New York Athletic Club on the last backstretch.

Guaschino, who started the anchor leg 15 yards in front of Dyce, challenged the New Yorker coming into the final turn and drew alongside briefly in the stretch. But Dyce pulled away and kicked decisively to the tape.

The fastest two-mile relay time of the day, 7:35.7, was recorded by St. John's of New York, anchored by Howie Skeggs.

# Leeds United Beats Arsenal

## In FA Cup Soccer Final, 1-0

### By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 7 (NYT).—For to present the cup and medals to

Leeds United, from the Yorkshire town 185 miles from here, emerged with a 1-0 victory over Arsenal, whose home is Islington, a London borough. It was the first such victory for Leeds, a team often described as a "soccer midget."

More than 100,000 fans flocked into Wembley Park Stadium to see what they hoped would be a classic in honor of the centenary. The game may not have lived up to expectations, but the pageantry did.

Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, were on hand on the bright green field.

Arsenal, a four-time winner of soccer's most prestigious trophy, kicked "fire and direction up front" as the experts put it.

In the first half even a diehard fan found himself saying: "If it wasn't a cup final I would go home and have a cup of tea." But things perked up in the second half, and nine minutes after it started, Alan Clarke, the Leeds center-forward, used his head as a battering ram to shoot the ball into a pass from a teammate, Mick Jones, and ply their team in front.

Jones paid for the glory later when he was carried off the field on a stretcher after a collision with Geoff Barnett, the Arsenal goalkeeper. But, to the cheers of the crowd, he rose from the stretcher, limped to the royal box and collected his medal.

The Leeds fans shouted themselves hoarse, the triumphant Leeds players strolled round the park waving the 19-inch-high trophy, and Clarke, the goal-scorer, won the "man of the match" award.

The Football Association, which counted record gate receipts of more than \$500,000, began looking ahead to the next 100 years.

# Auto Makers' Title Clinched By Ferrari

FRANCOEURCHAMPS, Belgium, May 7 (UPI)—Brian Redman of England and Arturo Merzario of Italy today teamed to win the 1,000-kilometers Spa-Francorchamps sports car race and clinch for Ferrari the World Manufacturers' title.

The winning 312-P completed the 71 laps in 4 hours 17 minutes, 19 seconds, for an average speed of 133.429 kilometers an hour.

Second place went to Jacky Ickx of Belgium and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, also in a Ferrari, while Britain's John Hines and

# Devlin Rides 7 In 3d-Round Golf, Leads Irwin by 2

Ickx's Ferrari finished two laps behind the winner while the third-place runner, Jochen Mass, was four laps behind.

thru car was four laps behind. Ferrari has won all six events so far this season in the 11-race series. The defending champion Formula factory-backed team has not entered this year's competition after the specifications for the series were cut to a limit of 3-liter engines, from 5 liters, at the end of last season. Ferrari has an unbeatable 120 points. Second-place Alfa Romeo, which didn't compete here, has 48.

**Gethin Wins at Pau**

PAU, France, May 7 (UPI).— Briton Peter Gethin, driving a Chevron 3-20, flashed across the line nine-tenths of a second ahead of Frenchman Patrick Depailler today to win the Pau Formula Two Grand Prix.

Gethin and Depailler, in a March-722, battled throughout the 70-lap race. They lapped the entire field twice. Gethin's race time was clocked in 1 hour, 31 minutes, 40.8 seconds for the 140.5-mile race.

Depailler, who had a bad cold yesterday for a five-under-par 67 to grab a two-stroke lead in the \$125,000 Houston open-golf tournament after three rounds.

Devlin relied on strong iron shots and sharp putting to pick up five strokes and go 10-under for an overall total of 306. Irwin, who started the round 10-under, slumped to a 74 and 208 overall on the 6,998-yard Westwood Country Club course.

Doug Sanders, Chuck Thorpe and Jack Ewing were bunched in third place at seven-under-par 309.

Devlin, a native of Australia, whose best finish this year was a fifth-place tie at the Masters, sank birdie puts of 3, 2, 3, 15, 7, 1 and 10 feet.

Jack Nicklaus, Les Trevino, Arnold Palmer, Billy Casper and Gary Player are not competing here.

Today's final round was rained out and rescheduled for tomorrow.

Bruce Devlin .....	69-70-67-208
Bale Lwin .....	67-67-74-208
Dong Sanders .....	62-71-70-209
Jack Ewing .....	62-72-62-209

In the Formula Two drivers' standings, Gethin moved up to fourth place with 9 points. Nikki Lauda of Austria leads with 15 points, Jean-Pierre Jassaud of France is second with 12. Jassaud was fourth today and Lauda dropped out with engine trouble.	Chuck Thorpe ..... 66-71-72-208 Alise Rescor ..... 71-76-70-211 Roy Pace ..... 73-69-70-211 Tommy Aaron ..... 73-69-69-211 John Lister ..... 71-72-69-211 Cesar Gaudin ..... 70-71-71-212 Chuck Courtney ..... 70-72-70-212 Bert Green ..... 71-72-69-212 Bob Gualby ..... 70-72-70-212 Bob Lewis ..... 72-71-69-212 Larry Hinson ..... 71-72-69-212
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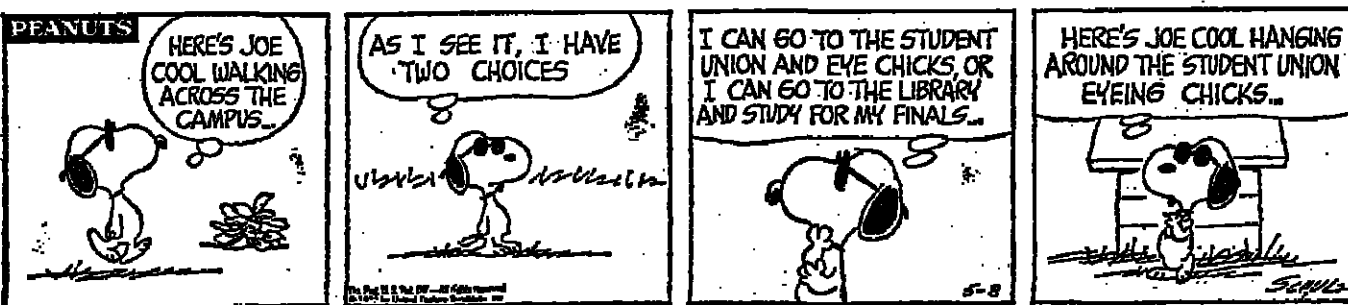
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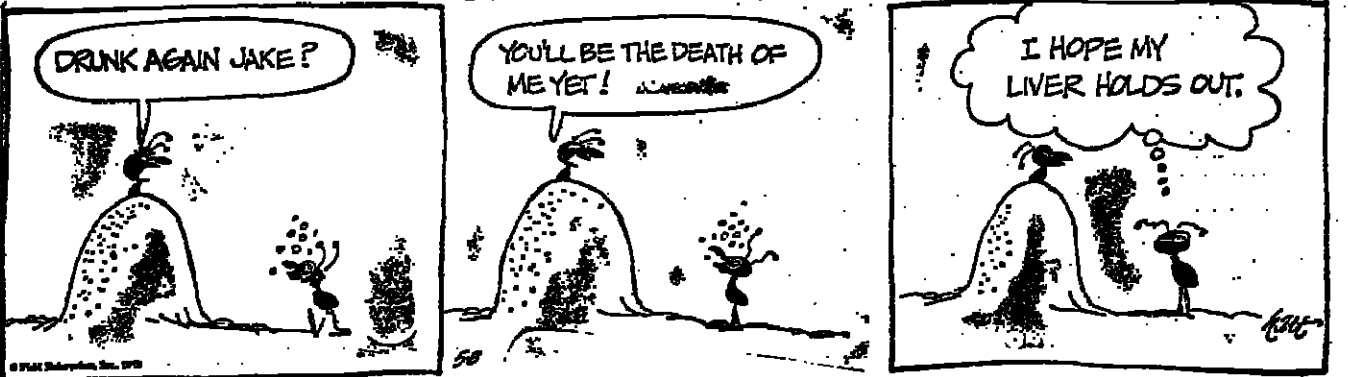
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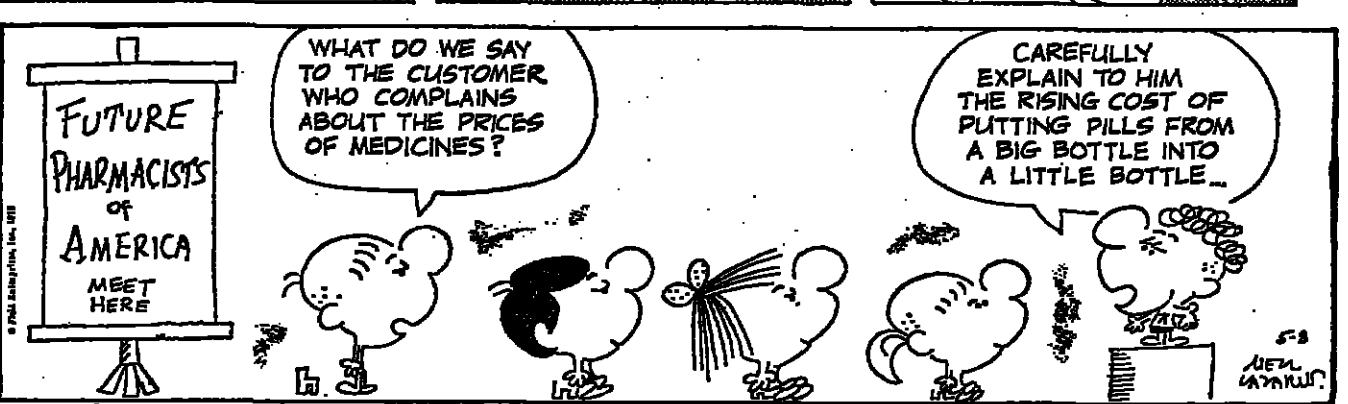
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



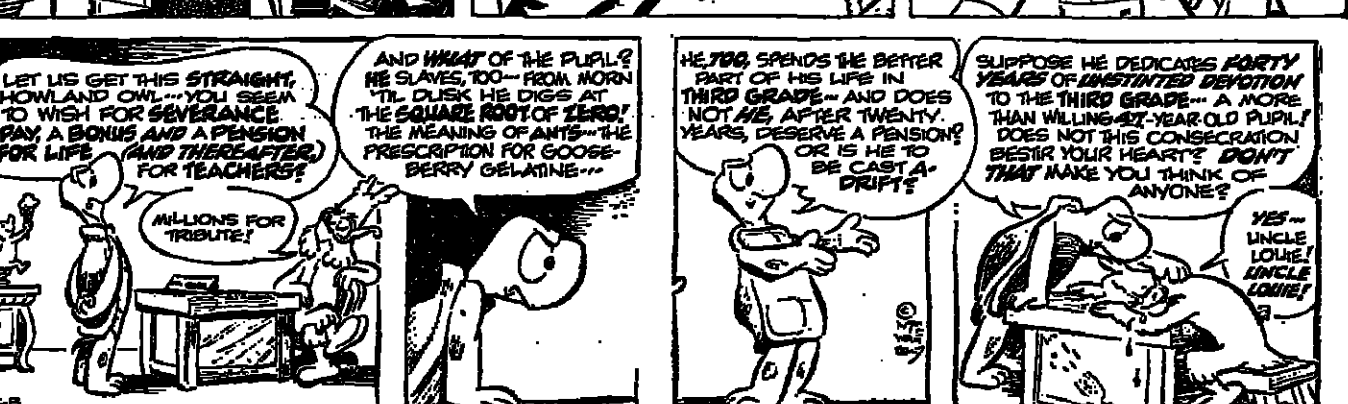
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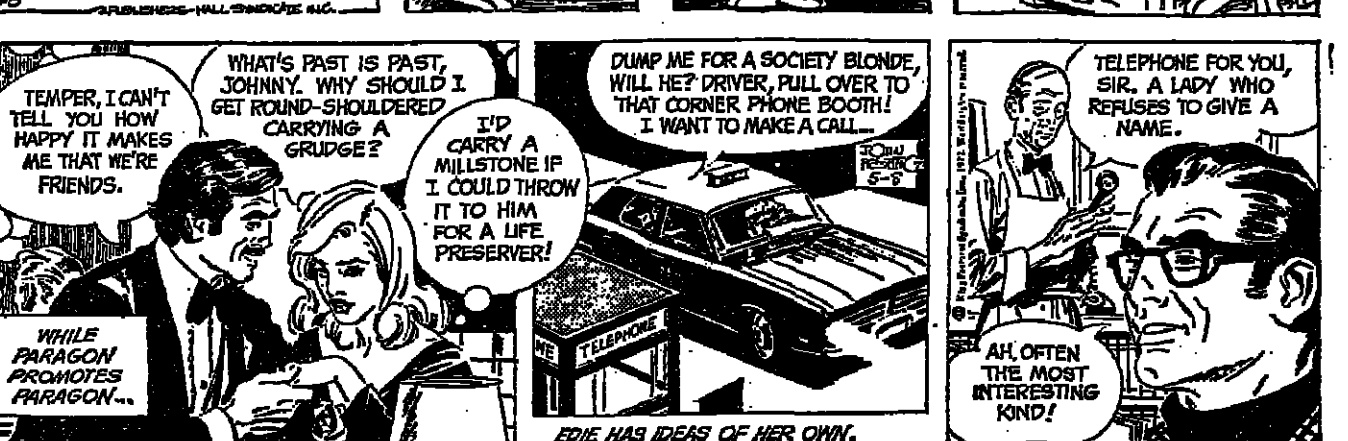
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened this hand with one spade. West made a preemptive jump to three diamonds and North doubled, showing some high-card strength rather than a desire for a penalty. His partner went to game in spades.

The opening lead was the ace of diamonds, followed by the queen. South won in dummy with the king, played the spade jack and covered with his own queen. West produced the king. Obviously a club shift would have given the defense two more tricks to defeat the contract, but West did not know that. He played the heart jack which seemed safe, and South took brilliant advantage of his opportunity.

After winning the heart ace and drawing trumps he knew that West had begun with exactly six diamonds (his partner had played two) and exactly three spades. The other cards were likely to be divided two-two, since he had not tried for a ruff on opening lead. Furthermore, East was now

marked with the ace-queen of clubs, since with either of those cards West would have overcalled two diamonds instead of three.

South continued to lead trumps until he reached this position:

NORTH  
♠ K7  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ KJ

WEST  
♠ —  
♥ 10  
♦ J  
♣ 92

EAST  
♠ —  
♥ 88  
♦ —  
♣ AQ

SOUTH  
♠ —  
♥ —  
♦ —  
♣ 76

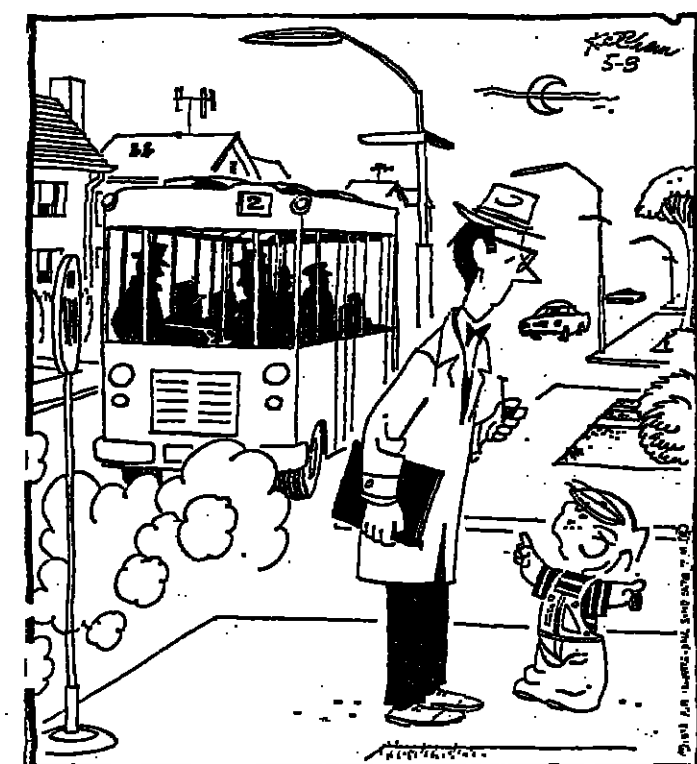
South led his last trump, discarded the club jack from dummy and East was helpless. If he had discarded a heart, South would have overtaken the queen with the king and scored his tenth trick with dummy's seven. East therefore discarded the club queen, which turned out no better. South cashed the heart queen and led a club, forcing East to lead a heart at the finish to dummy's king.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

HALF	PICKIE	MABEL
AMIR	ELIJAH	ADLAI
MOVIE	RIGGS	GOOSE
KENTUCKY	DERBY	
WEST	MAINE	
ENSURE	PORTLAND	
REPEL	RENNAL	LOT
AWARD	CEDES	COKE
SEVEN	CHAIY	ASIAN
EDDIE	RAID	WALSH
GIANT	MIST	
SARATOGA	CHIPS	
MERIT	TALK	CROW
ARISE	OGLE	LOVE
YEARS	HAIR	EDGE

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 3 ♦ Dbl. Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
West led the diamond ace.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Mr. Brogard is a New York Times book reviewer.

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUBEN

ORVAS

SHRAIG

TORFIP

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: LIAMA, BOOTH, MARTYR, CHERUS

Answers: Set everyone's inside dancing! —"B-ALL-IT"

## BOOKS

## THE MALCONTENTS

By C. P. Snow. Scribner's. 277 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

It would be difficult to imagine anyone with less natural aptitude for writing fiction than C.P. Snow. Nor does he seem to have improved on his original endowment. He ignores most of what 20th-century fiction has learned: To eliminate the superfluous; to show rather than tell; to use the rhythms of spoken language; to move without creaking. Unfortun-

ately, his fiction lacks the gentleness of 19th-century novels as well: the warmth; the rooted sense of time and place; the homely humor; the known qualities of a finite world. He is at once clumsier than an old-fashioned writer and more synthetic than a modern one.

His characters are forever explaining their feelings by musings parenthetically on them, though these feelings are usually so elementary as to be immediately obvious. As if this were not enough, as if we might have missed both the fact and the afterthought, Lord Snow adds the reflections and surmises of other characters on the first character, so that we see him or her in a three-way mirror, standing stock-still, foursquare and flatfooted.

Every action or utterance is falteringly by series of grimaces that somehow its emotional tone. In an effort to will his characters into existence, the author is always reciting their attributes, their frowns, fushes, blinches, faces shadowed by pain, hard or soft or sharp voices, hot or cool tempers. They jeer, fib, taunt, break or burst out, chuckle, intervene, shout or cry bitterly or spontaneously, stare or glare in defiance or incredulity. In most respects, Lord Snow's style—as well as his Weltanschauung—seems to be modeled on Helen MacInnes.

Well, a working-class boy, approaches "on his heavy eyelids" thighs." When Stephen is silent, the author explains that the "did not utter." His dander up, "Stephen's mouth twitched in a hard, Nordic, fighting smile." In the thick of a crisis, two characters—"appetite having its own tactless way"—find themselves "shamefully hungry." Some 60-odd pages before the end of the book, the author destroys, in a parenthetical aside of suspense, still at large in the plot.

The plot in question is all but incredible, coming from a man of Lord Snow's station and presumable sophistication. If "generation gap" is a cliché to us, it is still not news to him. A group of university students have stumbled on a "scandal." An important political figure, a Tory member of the "shadow cabinet," is discovered to be a shunlord, packing blacks like sardines into a row of tenements. The students, who call themselves "the core," are a diagrammatic cross-section of contemporary youth: one brilliant but Hamlet-like

idealist; one aberrant, missionary-like upperclass boy; one bishop daughter; one "decadent" drug user; one rich girl of easy virtue one young Emma Goldman styl named Emma; one Jewish intellectual. They decide to expose the "racist" minister, after idealistically bribing his subhandker to incriminate him.

But alas there is a leak in the core and their plans are discovered. The tables are turned: The subhandker is given a bigger bribe by the other side. The drug-bombed decadent and the angry proletarian are threatened with prosecution. At strategy meeting, someone slips LSD into the Jewish intellectual's drink and he falls, jumps or is pushed out of the window to his death. Meanwhile, like thunder in the wings, the issues—more political, personal, philosophical—are remorselessly rebashed in kindergarten terms.

It turns out that the Jew was the leak, the traitor, and since he is the only Jew in "the core," this has the unfortunate effect of seeming like anti-Semitism. The author had represented him as a staunch and grateful defender of the Establishment, that the latter never used it. As a result of all he's been through Stephen falls exhausted into the arms of marriage. The scales have fallen from his eyes and he proffers his hand to the bishop's daughter, who, in his father's opinion, "would just about do" from a social standpoint. The angry young proletarian with the heavy eyelids' thighs will go back to the factories and home from within. The drugdealer will, presumably, continue as he is. The missionary-minded boy is off to Calcutta. "Where things can't be worse. I'll find a job in hospital." The sexually accom-

modating girl will try to follow him. Emma must have exhausted the author's powers of invention for she simply disappears.

For all the moralizing in the book, one has no idea, after finishing it, what the moral is. Is not like Lord Snow to toy with ambiguity, but who knows? The flaccid contact with the you may have infected him. If y lie down with dogs, you may up with ticks.

Mr. Brogard is a New York Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD—By Will We

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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# Favored Riva Ridge Captures Kentucky Derby

## No Le Haze Takes 2d, 3 1/4 Lengths Behind

By Gerald Stine

INDIANAPOLIS, Ky., May 7 (UPI)—Riva Ridge pulled away in early stretch yesterday to capture the 98th Kentucky Derby, leaving 10 rivals far behind in the first of the 140,000-dollar triple crown.

It was good to see Riva Ridge, the 10-year-old colt, after I asked him to give me his best heading home, Jockey Ron Turcotte said. "We were on the lead all the way. But I'd reserved him to the point."

Churchill Downs crowd knew Riva Ridge was the favorite. He was the 1-2 favorite in the morning line. He was the 1-2 favorite in the morning line. He was the 1-2 favorite in the morning line.

There were only four contenders in this Derby, for all practical purposes. Riva Ridge was hustled out of the No. 9 position in the starting gate by Turcotte, and led by a half-length after a quarter-mile in 23 4/5 seconds. Majestic Needle and Hold Your Peace prompted the pace through a half-mile in 47 3/5.

That's when I made my first move at him," Carlos Marquez, rider of Hold Your Peace, declared. He was leading on the lead. I tried to get out to him. But every time I'd lose, Turcotte would just let out a notch. We tried him. I thought we could win it, but Riva Ridge is a good horse. I believe that now.

Second Best  
No Le Haze came into the picture above the eighth pole and easily was second best. Riva Ridge was named by Mrs. Tweedy's husband, a member of the 10th Mountain Division which campaigned in Italy during World War II. Riva Ridge was successfully assisted by the 2d Battalion, 88th Infantry.

Laurin said he thought "Ron had a lot of horse left today. We had a very good idea. Riva Ridge would be laying close to the pace, but I didn't think he would go to the lead. Ron was left on his own, to use his own judgment."

Riva Ridge was bumped slightly leaving the gate, when he came in slightly on Kentucky. Once clear, the Meadow Stable colt had nothing but open space in front of him. "I never really had to hit Riva Ridge," Turcotte said. "Although I tapped him on the flank about the three-sixteenth pole."

World No. 1 Le Haze's closing rally he more dangerous to Riva Ridge in the longer (1 1/2-mile) Belmont Stakes, Laurin was asked. He replied, "I don't think he'll get him going 11 miles. He's got a lot of horse left. He's peaking, whereas many recent Derby victors had been hard used by this point. The Prentiss second race in the triple crown, is May 20 at Pimlico."

Several other colts such as Key To The Mint and perhaps Riva Ridge's stablemate, Upper Case, may pose the most serious challenges in that 1 1/2-mile affair. The Belmont Stakes wraps up the series June 10 in New York.

Citation, in 1949, was the last triple crown winner. Riva Ridge, a colt with much ability and no serious physical problems, stands ready to make a strong bid to end the drought.

### Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Detroit 8 4 300 1/2

Baltimore 9 7 283 1/2

Cleveland 10 10 283 1/2

Chicago 11 11 283 1/2

Minnesota 12 12 283 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles 11 8 283 1/2

Oakland 12 9 283 1/2

San Francisco 13 10 283 1/2

Seattle 14 11 283 1/2

Kansas City 15 12 283 1/2

California 16 13 283 1/2

(Sunday's games not included)

Saturday's Results

Detroit 8, Chicago 0

Cleveland 10, Boston 2

Oakland 12, New York 1

Kansas City 15, Baltimore 1

California 16, Milwaukee 1

Texas 17, St. Louis 1

Friday's Results

Detroit 8, Chicago 0

Cleveland 10, Boston 2

Oakland 12, New York 1

Kansas City 15, Baltimore 1

California 16, Milwaukee 1

Texas 17, St. Louis 1

Saturday's Games

San Diego 18, New York 1

San Francisco 19, Philadelphia 1

Pittsburgh 20, Cincinnati 1

St. Louis 21, Atlanta 1

Los Angeles 22, Montreal 1

San Diego 23, New York 1

San Francisco 24, Philadelphia 1

Pittsburgh 25, Cincinnati 1

St. Louis 26, Atlanta 1

Los Angeles 27, Montreal 1

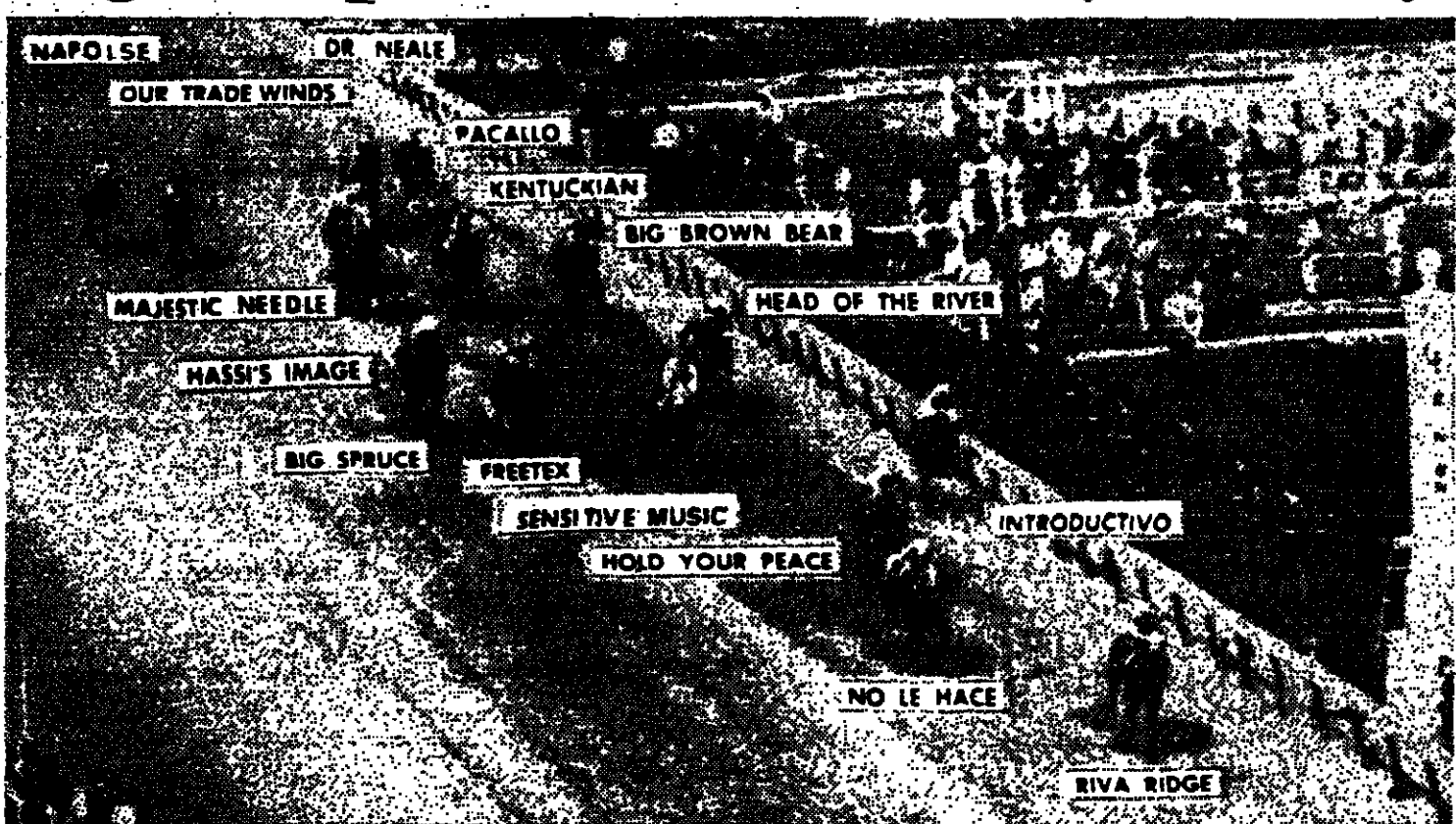
San Diego 28, New York 1

San Francisco 29, Philadelphia 1

Pittsburgh 30, Cincinnati 1

St. Louis 31, Atlanta 1

Los Angeles 32, Montreal 1



SWINGING DOWN THE LANE—Riva Ridge has a comfortable winning margin at finish of Kentucky Derby Saturday.

### Hurler Limits Phils to 4 Hits

## Unbeaten McDowell of Giants Wins 4th

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—Chris Speier's two-run homer and fourth hit pitching by Sam McDowell carried the San Francisco Giants to a 3-1 road victory over the Philadelphia Phillies yesterday.

McDowell gained his fourth victory without defeat. His two-out scratch single preceded Speier's home run in the fifth inning.

The Giants got their third run in the ninth on a walk to Bobby Bonds and a triple by Garry Maddox.

### Saturday

Dick Selma pitched the first seven innings for the Phillies and allowed only three hits. Speier's homer was the first off Philadelphia pitching in 57 innings.

Cubs 6, Astros 4  
Carmen Fonzzone, subbing for the injured Ron Santo, cracked a pair of tape-measure home runs and Jim Hickman added another to give Chicago a 6-4 victory over Houston last night.

In the American League, Lon Pinals drove in three runs with a pair of singles and Dick Drago, aided by six double plays, pitched Kansas City to a 9-1 road victory over Baltimore. Ed Kirkpatrick slammed his second home run in as many nights.

Twins 3, Red Sox 2  
Harmon Killebrew drove in his second and third runs of the game with a long double to left-center field in the eighth inning to snap a 1-1 tie and give Minnesota a

hit a three-run homer in the third.

Cardinals 4, Braves 2

Joe Torre drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a two-run homer to move the Atlanta Braves to a 4-2 home victory over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday.

Padres 6, Mets 2  
Nate Colbert, who had four RBIs for the game, hit his sixth home run of the year, a two-run blast, in a four-run eighth inning rally that gave San Diego a 6-2 road victory over New York and handed Tom Seaver his first defeat of the season after four victories.

Pirates 3, Reds 1  
Pittsburgh scored two runs in the second inning and added five more in the third when the first six batters hit safely, then coasted to an 8-1 road victory over Cincinnati behind the four-hit pitching of Steve Blass.

Royals 9, Orioles 1  
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Pirates 3, Reds 1

Pittsburgh scored two runs in the second inning and added five more in the third when the first six batters hit safely, then coasted to an 8-1 road victory over Cincinnati behind the four-hit pitching of Steve Blass.

### Wilcox Hurls 3-Hit Shutout

## At White Sox

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—Milt Wilcox tossed a three-hitter to lower his earned-run average to .092 today in pitching the Cleveland Indians to a 3-0 home victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Wilcox, now 4-2 for the season, struck out seven and walked two in pitching his second shutout of the season. The victory gave the Indians six victories in their last seven games. Wilcox was obtained in a winter deal with Cincinnati.

Angels 2, Brewers 0

Despite a sore finger on his pitching hand, Andy Messersmith limited Milwaukee to a pair of singles by Rick Auerbach as the California right-hander blanked Milwaukee, 2-0, at Anaheim, Calif. Messersmith outlasted Jim Lonborg in the fastest game in Angel history—1 hour, 31 minutes.

Indians 12, White Sox 0

Alex Johnson and rookie John Broome each drove in three runs as Cleveland got 18 hits in a 12-0 home victory over Texas. Gaylon Perry went the distance for the second time this season, running his win-loss record to 4-2 with a three-hitter.

Twins 3, Red Sox 2

Harmon Killebrew drove in his second and third runs of the game with a long double to left-center field in the eighth inning to snap a 1-1 tie and give Minnesota a

hit a three-run homer in the third.

Cardinals 4, Braves 2

Joe Torre drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a two-run homer to move the Atlanta Braves to a 4-2 home victory over the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday.

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Royals 9, Orioles 1

In the American League, Lon Pinals drove in three runs with a pair of singles and Dick Drago, aided by six double plays, pitched Kansas City to a 9-1 road victory over Baltimore. Ed Kirkpatrick slammed his second home run in as many nights.

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# Knicks Bow in Overtime Lakers Lead, 3-1, For NBA Crown

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, May 7 (UPI)—Striking back like the champions they may become after one more game, the Los Angeles Lakers took a 116-111 overtime decision from the New York Knicks at Madison Square Garden Friday night and headed back to Los Angeles with a 3-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game series for the National Basketball Association title.

A tap-in basket by Walt Frazier, 3 seconds before regulation time ran out, enabled the Knicks to get a 101-101 tie that forced the overtime. Jerry West, who had put the Lakers ahead with a 25-footer just 8 seconds earlier, got a final shot at the buzzer from close range and missed.

But the Lakers, who had trailed by 7 points early in the fourth quarter, got the first two baskets of the extra period on jumpers by Jim McMillan and held the upper hand until two baskets by Bill Bradley created a 111-111 tie with 1:35 to go.

West Hits Free Throws  
But West sank two free throws at 1:15 after being flattened by Walt Frazier while shooting. On the next sequence, Jerry Lucas tried one of the long shots that were hitting for him in this game, but this one came off the rim to Gail Goodrich. The Laker backcourt man took the contested rebound and drove down the floor for a one-handed shot that made the score 115-111 with 42 seconds to go.

When the next Knick shot was a miss by Bradley, at 31 seconds, the Lakers were in the clear. Goodrich, who scored 21 points, added a final free throw 19 seconds from the end. West finished with 28, high for the game. Bradley's 26 were high for New York, but that was hardly the whole story.

Physical and Furious  
The regulation game was by far the best of the series, a war of the best final-round traditions. It was physical and furious, with lots of sharp shooting and passing, rugged defense, contested rebounding. Both teams shot well at the start, cooled off, came on again, and neither was ever in a truly commanding position although the Knicks led by 7 points in the second and third quarters and the Lakers by that margin in the first.

Freddie Lewis, an elusive 6-foot guard, led Indiana with 33 points, hitting 12 of 32 field-goal attempts from normal range and two of three from beyond 25 feet, worth 3 points each. Daniels, the center, and Brown, a forward, each tallied 23 points.

New York's only offensive strength came from Rick Barry and John Roche, who tallied 24 and 28, respectively.

By the time the fourth period started, the court was already full of heroics. Walt Chamberlain had been playing a tremendous game, concentrating entirely on defense in the first half, going to the hoop in the third quarter to wipe out a 62-55 Knick lead. He finished with 24 rebounds.

Dick Barnett, eclipsed since an injury to his back in the first round of the playoffs, started and hit four of six shots in the first quarter, helping the Knicks keep their share of the fast early pace.

Goodrich, deadly as always at the start of a game, got 15 of his points in the first half, and West, in a slump most of the series, got 9 in the first quarter.

West Slumps Again  
But after intermission West slumped again, missing nine shots in a row. That helped the Knicks

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